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5/10/57

CENTENARY *Souvenir* OF LALBAGH BOTANICAL GARDENS

AUG. 1957

COVER

The picture on the cover depicts Tecoma argentea, a native of South America. It bears excellent yellow flowers in bunches in March - April and the flowers when they drop off form a golden carpet on the ground.

★

MUNINANJA, Head Gardener who represents the past and present, the known and unknown malis who have striven to make the Garden what it is today.

With kindest regards
from
Supdt
to Prof. Madhava Rao
5.10.1957

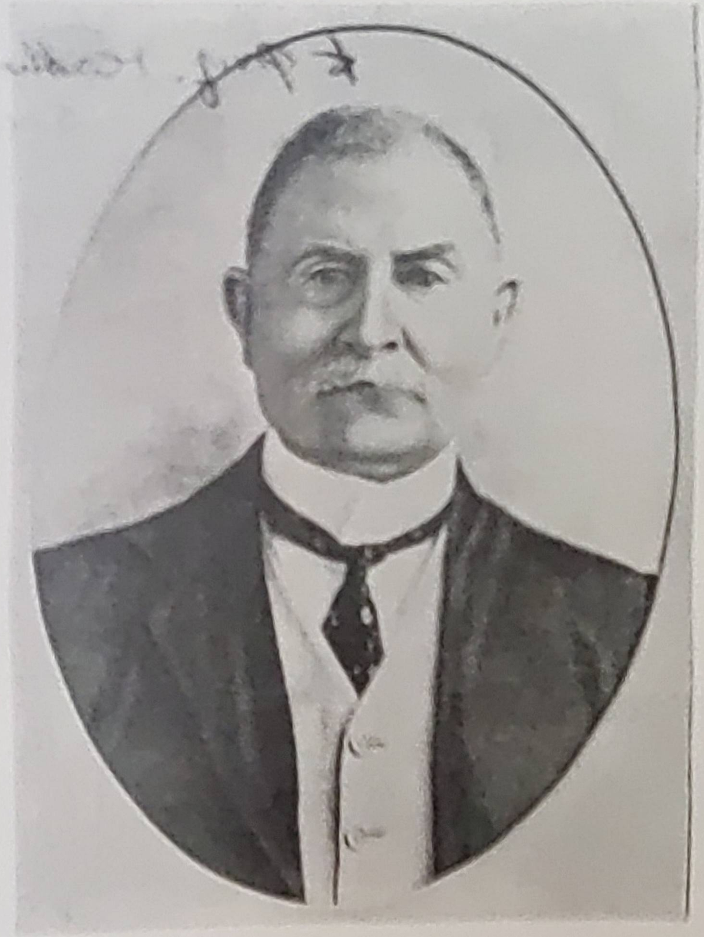
Lalbagh Botanical Gardens

BANGALORE, INDIA

1856–1956

Centenary Celebrations

AUGUST ∽ ∽ ∽ ∽ 1957



JOHN CAMERON (1871–1908)
Superintendent

G. H. KRUMBEIGEL (1908–32)
Director

Rao Bahadur H. C. JAVARAYA (1932–1944)
Director

DR. M. H. MARI GOWDA (1951–)
Superintendent

Foreword

PLANTS are intimately bound up with human existence. They have always played an important part in the social, cultural and economic life of mankind. Human civilization and its history has been profoundly influenced in the past by plants and their products. Spices, rubbers, etc., have played their part in building empires.

Lalbagh became the botanical garden of Mysore State when plant movement from Australia to the western countries and from the New World to the western countries was at its zenith. All the fruit plants, vegetables, spices, and other economic plants of the New World were brought to Lalbagh in its early period. Lalbagh is now an abode of the Plant Kingdom. It houses and nurses plants that come from Australia, Africa, South and West America. Many of them have already become part and parcel of our life. It has introduced, acclimatized and multiplied edible, medicinal, industrial, ornamental and other economic plants from all parts of the world over the past hundred years. It is hoped that the history and plant wealth of Lalbagh will broaden our outlook towards the further development of horticulture in the State in particular and in the world in general.

This Souvenir is our humble tribute to Lalbagh and the men and women, named and unnamed, who have worked in and for it during the past century. The attempt has not been made to name everyone, malis and maistries, who have toiled to make Lalbagh what it is today. They are unknown soldiers in the field of Horticulture, to whom the entire glory of Lalbagh of today belongs. Blessed they be, because they are unknown and unnamed here.

On behalf of the Council of the Mysore Horticultural Society, I wish here to express our sincere appreciation of all the assistance which has been received by us during the preparation of this Souvenir. We are indebted to many individuals and institutions who have provided matter and materials for use in the Souvenir. Our thanks are due to Printers (Mysore) Private Limited of the *"Deccan Herald"* Press for preparing the blocks at a concession rate and also donating many blocks free of cost. I am indebted also to M/s K. S. Gopalaswamiengar and Sons for the coloured photos, M/s Muddanna and Sons for a handsome donation towards the cost of blocks, and M/s G. G. Welling for the photographs of Lalbagh in illumination supplied free of cost.

We desire especially to thank Shri M. Dwarakanath Sharma, Librarian and Herbarium Keeper, Lalbagh, for preparing the Wealth of Lalbagh, Shri A. H. Thirmal Rao, Vice-Chairman, Mysore Horticultural Society, for valuable help in getting the colour blocks prepared, Shri Sarangapani Mudaliar for all his friendly co-operation in many ways, and last and not the least Shri D. N. Hosali, for printing the Souvenir in a very short time.

M. H. MARI GOWDA
Chairman, Mysore Horticultural Society
and Superintendent, Department of
Horticulture, Lalbagh

HISTORY OF LALBAGH

THE MYSORE STATE BOTANICAL GARDENS, BANGALORE

DR. M. H. MARI GOWDA, M.SC. (LUCK.), PH.D. (HARVARD)
Superintendent, Government Gardens in Mysore, Bangalore

BANGALORE is celebrated as one of the chief horticultural stations in India, and this circumstance is due to its geographical position which commands a genial climate. It is situated in 12° 57 north latitude and 77° 35 east longitude, with an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level. The average rainfall is 35 inches per year, spread over 8 or 9 months in the year. The climate for nine months in the year may be roughly described as that of the South of England, without frost and fog, but with the generous glow of a tropical sun superadded—Bangalore is "India without its scorching sun and Europe without its snow." Bangalore therefore may be said to occupy a position intermediate between the temperate and the torrid zones, and many of the plants of the extra-tropical regions flourish equally well with those indigenous to India. It is also true, for three months in the year, that the weather is hot and dusty but not intolerable.

The garden of Lalbagh therefore unquestionably owes much to the advantages of this climate, which may be said to have been designed by Nature for the purpose to which it has been applied. Independent of these natural advantages, the mother institute of world botanical gardens, Kew, has influenced and helped both by Kew-trained hands and by constantly supplying new plant material since 1856. It is therefore doubly interesting to note its origin and evolution.

Lalbagh has influenced both directly and indirectly the development of horticulture in India. In the field of plant introduction it has done much for the State, but its early history though interesting is somewhat obscure and fragmentary and is very little known to the botanical world.

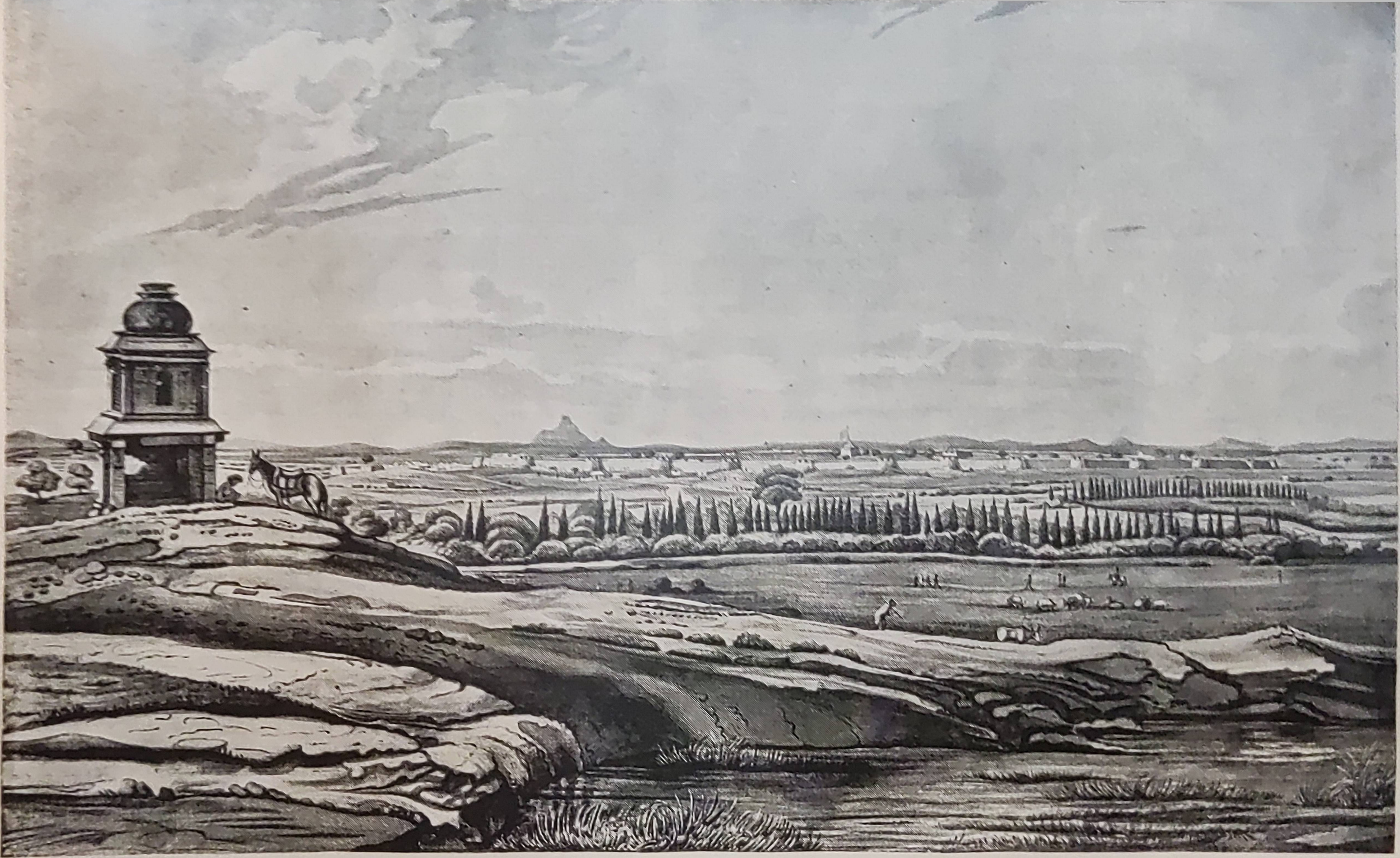
The City of Bangalore which proudly possesses Lalbagh was built by Magadi Kempegowda in the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1537, Kempegowda built a mud fort and named this new town in the fort as Bangalore (bengalu — half baked gram; uru—village, *i.e.,* the village where he ate bengalu—an incident in his life). Kempegowda also built four watch-towers at four cardinal points outside the town and predicted that the town would extend up to those limits. One of the watch-towers is now inside Lalbagh. When the Moghuls overthrew Bijapur and Golkonda, Chikkadevaraja in 1686 obtained possession of Bangalore. After the death of Chikkadevaraja, the Mysore territory was once again in confusion. Hyder Ali, a Pathan soldier in the Mysore army, finally usurped the throne in about 1760.

In the meanwhile the splendid garden traditions from Central Asia and Persia had taken root under various Mohamedan conquerors and developed into styles in northern India. The garden of Dilvarkhan in Sira called Khanbagh was well known to Hyder Ali and it might have drawn his attention to royal gardens. During the comparatively long rule of Hyder Ali and Tippu from 1760 to 1799, a few gardens, *i.e.,* the royal retreats and orchards, were initiated in Seringapatam, Bangalore and Malavalli. Thus Lalbagh is of royal origin. The name was originally given to the garden by Hyder Ali owing to its profusion of roses and other red flowers. The story is told that Tippu was taken to the garden by his father, and the child spontaneously said "Lalbagh, Lalbagh" (red garden, red garden), and thus Hyder Ali gave to all his royal gardens the name Lalbagh. There was also a royal garden at Srirangapatna called Lalbagh.

In about the year 1760, Hyder Ali selected the spot about a mile east from the Fort and a few hundred yards west of the watch-tower and constructed a royal retreat and orchard of about 40 acres in total extent. By this time there were already one or two gardens in existence within the present boundaries of the State. At Sira (about 200 miles from Bangalore) there was a Moghul garden called Khanbagh, planned and developed during the time of Dilvarkhan, the Emperor Aurangzeb's representative in the South. "A garden equal to the Garden of Paradise" was also in existence at Bidanur (about 200 miles from Bangalore) a pleasure garden of a Hindu Rani of Bidanur. Hyder Ali having the Moghul taste as regards gardens, planned Lalbagh at Bangalore principally on the model of that at Sira. The Moghul gardens, which had followed the earlier gardens of Turkestan and Persia, were invariably square or rectangular in shape, the area being divided into a series of small square parterres. The trees were planted to carry out and emphasise the general lines of the garden. Cypress trees formed the background to the rose bushes and flower borders, while the square plots intersected by paths were filled with fruit trees and elaborate parterres of flowers. Imposing gateways were a great feature of the Moghul style.

Hyder Ali imported plants from Delhi, Lahore and Multan for the ornamentation of his garden. The garden was divided into square plots separated by drives and paths, along the sides of which fine cypress trees were planted. Separate plots were set apart for different fruit plants like the pomegranate and fig, and flowers like roses. The drives and footpaths were not gravelled. The small tank at the south end of the Lalbagh was the main source of water, which was conveyed to the garden by an open ditch, and the plots were irrigated by open canals.

After Hyder Ali, Lalbagh continued to be the pleasure garden of his son Tippu Sultan. He improved the garden and maintained a good collection of mangos, fruit from which were supplied to his palace. Many plants were imported from Arcot. Three old mango trees said to have been planted



East view of Bangalore showing the then Lalbagh with Coniferous trees and the Kempegowda tower on the rocks to the east of Lalbagh prior to 1793.

The original drawing was drawn on the spot by R. H. Colebrooke and engraved by J. W. Edy. It was published in April 1793 in London for the proprietor by Mr. Thomsar, No. 22, Great Mary Leborne Street.

during his time still adorn the garden. He had a regular garden establishment. The head man in direct charge of the garden was called Daroga. Two darogas, father and son, were in charge of his garden successively during the time of Tippu Sultan. The designation daroga is still in use in the Palace Garden establishment of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The tank water was not sufficient for the improved and expanded garden and was supplemented with well water, which was lifted by means of a kapile.

Tippu was a great lover of plants and flowers, and he introduced many new species. He sent ambassadors to the Isle of France (Mauritius) in December 1797. The ambassadors, Hussein Ali and Sheik Ibrahim, returned to Mangalore on the 30th April, 1798, and brought with them twenty chests containing various plants and seeds. Camels and horses were sent from Srirangapatna to fetch these chests. Apricots, apples, raspberries, blackberries, sweet limes, pineapples, grapes, figs, komaracs, cashewnuts, guavas, dates, papayas, Chinese oranges and various kinds of flowers were cultivated during his time.

In 1799 after the Tippu Sultan's fall, Lalbagh was taken over by the English, and as far as can be traced it was owned by a military botanist, Major Waugh, and remained in his possession until 1819. He showed great zeal in the improvement of the garden and introducing foreign plants. Dr. Buchanan in May 1800 writes of the garden at Bangalore, "In this climate the cypress and vine grow luxuriantly and the apple and peach both produce fruits the former much better and the latter much worse than at Calcutta. Some pine and oak plants lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope seem to be thriving well."

Major Waugh in 1819 gave the garden as a gift to the Marquess of Hastings. Dr. Wallich, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta (he was in charge from 1817 to 1846), in 1819 recommended acceptance of this garden as a branch of the Bengal Presidency Botanic Garden. He wrote, "the garden in question at Bangalore has been a considerable time known to me from my correspondents both at that and other States, to the south of Ganjam, as affording a striking instance of the practicability of bringing the fruits of Europe to complete perfection in this country, under a happy combination of localities of soil and climate, when aided by such efforts of zeal, skill, and indefatigable perseverance as those which distinguished the useful labour of Major Waugh. Some recent communication of seeds from thence, have further tended to corroborate me the conviction that the climate of Mysore is eminently suited for the purposes of horticulture. For that reason it might with the fairest prospects of ultimate success, be made subservient to a very great desideratum in this part of the world, that of an intermediate nursery or a depot for the introduction and acclimatisation of fruit trees of England.

"Among the branches of botany which are comprised within the scope of this great establishment, that of introducing and disseminating foreign fruit maintains a very conspicuous place, which the labours of the successive Superintendents have now been directed from its very commencement with the most signal benefit to the country. The endeavours however to bring the fruits of England to any degree of perfection here have hitherto been frustrated on account of excessive heat and profuse wetness which characterise the climate of Bengal, and which have hitherto opposed an insurmountable barrier against every attempt of a direct introduction of those desirable articles of cultivation. To remedy this defect by insuring gradually the Europe fruit trees to bear the vicissitudes of this country intermediate depots or auxiliary nurseries become very desirable, and for such a purpose the garden of Major Waugh seems to be in every point of view highly calculated. Its peculiar fine, situation and flourishing condition, its containing a vast variety already of those very trees which it is so material to introduce into Bengal....".

Warren Hastings while accepting this offer writes "That Major Waugh's garden might in connection with the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden established at this Presidency, be rendered of great public advantage as an intermediate nursery for introducing and acclimatising in India, the trees and plants of Europe and China." Then the garden was entrusted by the Governor-General to the Resident of Mysore, Mr. Cole. But the superintendence and control was kept under Dr. Wallich. The Resident in Mysore was authorised to maintain the establishment necessary for the proper care of the garden, the expense being chargeable to the Supreme Government. Thus the garden remained as a branch of the Bengal Presidency garden under Dr. Wallich from 1819 to 1831.

On the British assumption of the Province of Mysore in 1831, Lalbagh passed into the hands of the Chief Commissioner and remained so until 1839. Sir Mark Cubbon, the Chief Commissioner from 1831 to 1861, in 1839 founded an Agri-Horticultural Society of India and handed over Lalbagh to the society. He helped the society by providing convicts to work in the garden. So long as the garden remained under the auspices of the society it was supported by private subscriptions. The society ceased to exist in 1842, and the garden once again came under the management of the Chief Commissioner. For 14 years after the abolition of the society, the garden was allowed to run waste, little being done for it beyond occasional cleaning and sweeping, and remained so up to 1856.

The credit of making Lalbagh a Botanic Garden under State control goes to Dr. Cleghorn, the Chief Conservator of Forests in Southern India. In August 1856 Dr. Cleghorn, along with Mr. Jeffrey, Superintendent of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, visited Bangalore to confer with Sir Mark Cubbon regarding the establishment of a horticultural garden in the State. The Chief Commissioner was very much interested in the development of horticulture in the State and welcomed the idea. Lalbagh was selected as well suited for the purpose. It was then an area of 40 acres, well situated and gently sloping towards the north, and possessed good soil. It was thus made the Government Botanic Garden, entirely a Government establishment, in August 1856, to carry out the higher objects of horticultural pursuits, designed for the improvement of indigenous plants and for the introduction of exotic plants of economic importance and for the supply of these to the hills and plains when acclimatised. The garden was meant also for the improved system of cultivation of horticultural plants and to demonstrate the practical and successful cultivation of fruits and vegetables to the people. In Dr. Cleghorn's words, **"It should be borne in mind that it is not designed as a commercial speculation—that far higher objects are in view and that injury instead of advantage will ultimately but certainly accrue if the gardens be suffered to enter into competition with the market gardener and drive him out of the field".**

Immediate action was taken to set right the garden. In the early part of 1856, Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Dr. Royle of the East India House were solicited to assist in procuring the services of a skilled superintendent for the gardens. A maistry (head gardener) by name Heeralal was appointed on Rs. 25 and placed in the garden to carry out certain works as per the instructions of Dr. Cleghorn. A committee consisting of the Secretary to the Commissioner, the Superintendent, Bangalore Division, and Dr. Kirkpatrick was set up to take measures to preserve all the more interesting botanical specimens and to make the ground attractive. In two years' time much work was done, the drives were broadened and gravelled, an elegant cottage to serve as the dwelling and office of the Superintendent was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,000, and the garden wall was built.

After a lapse of two years Sir W. Hooker selected Mr. William New, who had been in charge of a certain portion of Kew Gardens and possessed high testimonials from the committee of management of the Belfast Garden, and he reached Bangalore on 10th April 1858 and assumed charge. Under his superintendence each succeeding year witnessed improvements in this valuable institution; the collection of indigenous and exotic plants was expanded and became one of the greatest attractions in Bangalore. In a letter to Kew New wrote: "There is no one who takes any great share in the management of the garden in Dr. Cleghorn's absence, but when anything is wanted it is obtained by applying to Capt. Cunningham, General Cubbon's Secretary. Dr. Kirkpatrick looks over the accounts and any new road and walk is executed under the superintendence of Capt. Puckles of the Public Works Department. At present there are employed at watering and cleaning garden work, 16 men with a maistry as he is called over them." The Office of the Director of Government Gardens in Bangalore (from 1856 to 1881) was purely honorary. Col. Puckle, Mr. I. D. Gordon and Col. W. R. Johnson successively held that office. The superintendent was in charge of the garden.

New began the organised introduction of plants into Lalbagh, which maintained an exchange of plants with other botanical institutions in India and abroad. A set of fruit plants, apple, pear, vines, oranges and lemons, were received by New from Ootacamund in 1858. Cleghorn in his memorandum on the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, on 1st August 1857 writes: "The best varieties of English apples and pears are cultivated. Figs and vines grow well.... Oranges and lemons bearing fruits.... A complete set of trees is about to be supplied to the Bangalore garden, from which by reason of its central position and cheaper carriage, I expect there will be a most abundant distribution of valuable products radiating over the country."

New in his report in 1858–59 writes: "Many of the best kinds of fruit trees such as apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, oranges, strawberries, grapes and figs and limes have been obtained and an adjoining piece of ground set apart for their cultivation." Further he states, "A set of spice plants have been presented by E. B. Thomas, C.I., Coimbatore. Sir W. Hooker gave a collection of seeds and two cases of plants from North Africa, Teneriff, Madeira and the Azores. Cape plants and the Australian plants are doing well."

To conserve water the open channels for conveying water from the tank to the lower parts of the garden were brick-lined in 1859. The tank bund was improved, and the walk on the bund was formed and extended. As the tank used to dry up in summer he made three more additional wells and stoned them to supplement the water supply to the garden. Australian Eucalyptus trees planted by New by the side of the carriage drive, just behind the tank bund, are still growing vigorously. New started the grafting of fruit trees in the garden, and grafts were made available to growers for encouraging fruit cultivation. A select library of horticultural books was initiated in the office of the Superintendent as a useful and necessary appendage to the garden.

The area of the garden remained all this time constant at about 40 acres. For the first time, in 1860 new ground on the eastern side—fifty yards along the eastern boundary—was added to the garden. On Cleghorn's suggestion, for the first time in 1861, New prepared a complete list of plants in the garden and communicated the same to the Botanic Society of Edinburgh on 11th July, 1861. The Society published the list in the same year in its journal.

From this list it is found that the exotic plants introduced prior to 1861 are very numerous, but for want of authentic details as to the time and manner of their introduction it is difficult to deal with this subject. The following species are included: *Grevillea robusta* (1857, presented by Y. Rohde.), *Araucaria excelsa* (1857), *Amherstia nobilis* (1859), *Anona muricata, Averrhoa Bilimbi, Poinciana regia, Cassia florida, Carica papaya, Parkinsonia aculeata, Eriobotrya japonica, Casuarina equisetifolia, Castanospermum australe, Araucaria Bidwilli, A. cookii, A. cunninghamii, Cupressus species, Damara robusta, Bixa Orellana, Hibiscus rosa sinensis, Gossypium barbadense, Coffea arabica, Vanilla aromatica, Pisum sativum, Arachis hypogaea, Medicago sativa, Daucus carota, Brassica oleracea, Lactuca sativa, Solanum tuberosum, Beta vulgaris, Myrtus communis, Corypha umbraculifera, C. australis, Ammomum angustifolium, Macadamia sp., podocarpus longifolia, Pinus longifolia, P. Sylvestris, P. Pseudo-strophilus, Allamanda cathartica, Achras sapota, Persea gratissima, Java fig, Moretonbay-chestnut trees, mahogany* (mahogany was first introduced into Bengal in 1795 from the West Indies), litchi, guava, pineapple, tobacco and so forth.

New's engagement expired in 1863–64, and on the recommendation of Sir W. Hooker the services of Mr. A. Black, for some years Keeper of the Kew Herbarium, were secured and he took charge of the garden in January, 1864. He carried out New's plans and policies and kept up the exchange list of other gardens. He revised the list, but very few additions or alternatives are found in it. He received the active help of Cleghorn, Kirkpatrick and Puckles. Denison presented to the garden in 1864 Australian vines, and English strawberry seeds, out of which plants were raised in the garden. Cleghorn gave to the garden the Chinese varnish tree (*Elaeococca vennicea*). Kirkpatrick of the Mysore Commission brought to the garden a case of plants—pears, strawberries, quince, Spanish chestnut and also a collection of seeds from Cape Town, the Natal Gardens, South Africa, and Mauritius in the year 1864. Beddome contributed seeds of rare and interesting plants. A collection of 150 kinds of flower seeds were received from Kew in 1864 during his time. A few very important plants which were introduced into the garden between 1861 and 1874 of which the authentication is not clear are *Averrhoa carambola, Swietenia mahogany, Parkia biglandulosa, Joannesia princeps* (*Anda gomesii*), *Kigelia pinnata, Crescentia alata, Filicium decipiens, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Cera-*

tonia siliqua, Magnolia grandiflora, Theobroma cacao, Lantana odorata, Frageria vesica, Prunus persica, Prunus communis, Pyrus malus, Pyrus communis, Eugenia jambos, etc.

Mr. John Cameron took charge of the garden in 1874. Vigorous and systematic introduction and expansion of the garden took place in his time. The garden continued to be under the Commissioner until the Rendition. At the Rendition in 1881, the garden passed into the hands of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Under the State Government the garden was expanded and made great progress. From the original area of about 45 acres which remained until 1881, the garden area was more than doubled under Cameron at the close of the century. In 1889, 30 acres of new ground on the eastern side was added. In 1891, 13 acres of ground including the mantapam rock (watch-tower) were added. The rock commands a fine view of the garden and the adjacent city, being one of the highest points about Bangalore. In the same year sufficient land outside the main entrance gates was acquired for frontage, and new and elegant gates were erected. In 1894, immediately under the rock and east of the garden, 9⅓ more acres were acquired for the extension of the botanical garden, and thus the area of the garden at the close of the nineteenth century was over 100 acres. The tank was improved and the bund was strengthened. The catchment area was cleared to increase the incoming quantity of water.

On November 28, 1889, H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales was given a reception in the garden by H.H. Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, Maharaja of Mysore. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the Glass House, called Albert Victor Conservatory. It was completed in the following year and is one of the great attractions of the garden ; the Summer and Winter Horticultural Shows are held in it.

Cameron in his long term of office from 1874 to 1908 did great service to the garden. His letters to Kew are interesting and reveal his zeal to enrich the flora of the garden. His particular interest was in introducing and acclimatising plants of economic value to the State. The plants introduced in his time are too numerous to specify here ; a few interesting ones will suffice to show the beneficial work he did in enriching the flora of the botanical garden (the years in brackets indicate the introduction of exotic plants for the first time into the garden). *Boehmeria nivea* Hooker (1874), *Coffea liberica, Helianthus annuas* Linn. (1875), *Adansonia digitata* Linn., from Calcutta, *Bursaria spinosa* Cav., and *Tristania conferta* R.Br., both from Adelaide, *Clausena Wampi* Blanco from Ceylon (1876), *Couroupita guianensis, Enchylaena luxurius, Bambusa vulgaris* from Calcutta (1877), *Prosopis juliflora, Pithecolobium saman* from Ceylon, *Trapa bispinosa* from north India (1878), *Mahinot Glaziovii* from the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta (1879), *Colvillea racemosa* (1880), *Erithryxylum coca, Barringtonia speciosa* from Ceylon (1881), *Cyphonandra betacea, Cola acuminata* (1884), *Artocarpus incisa* (1886), *Castanea vulgaris, Hevea spruccana* from *Kew, Carissa edulis* from Kew, *Monstara deliciosa* from Kew, *Myroxylon penniferum* from Kew, *Sechium edule* from Ceylon, *Glycine hispida, Landolphia watsoni* from Kew (1887), *Albizzia molaccana* from the Moluccas (1892), *Paspalum notatum* from the Agri-Horticultural Society of India (1900).

In 1899 for the first time the following new trees flowered in Lalbagh—*Swietenia mohagoni, Brownea* *rosea, Bignonia megapotamica, Tristania conferta, Guaiacum officinale, Bougainvillea spectabilis, B. spectabilis* var. *glabra, B. lateritia.*

The early history of Lalbagh will not be complete without mention of the following outstanding experimental cultivations and the persons who took part in the development of the garden during Cameron's time :—

1. Experimental cultivation in Lalbagh during Cameron's time were carried out on many important crops of very high economic value ; many of them have already contributed to the wealth and fame of Mysore. Experimental cultivations :

- (*a*) Cotton—Bamiah cotton, American Uplands cotton, Fiji cotton, Egyptian cotton, Nankeen, South Sea Island and Peruvian cottons were cultivated and reported ;
- (*b*) Rubber—Ceara rubber, Para rubber, African rubber, India rubber, were all tried and multiplied for distribution ;
- (*c*) Viticulture—Black Hamber, Gros colman, Muscat of Alexander, Black Alicante, Kabul, etc., were all tried ;
- (*d*) Fruit plants—Apple, Apricot, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Litchi, have all been tried ;
- (*e*) Groundnuts and Potatoes were cultivated and introduced ;
- (*f*) Dates and coconuts like Siames and Negro, Golden cocoa and green cocoa were tried and introduced ;
- (*g*) Coffee—Liberian and Arabian coffee were cultivated and grafting experiments, Libelian on Arabian stock and Arabian on Liberian stock, were tried ;
- (*h*) Fibres—Sisal Hemp from Florida and American Agave were cultivated and distributed;
- (*i*) Sericulture—Mulberry cultivation and introduction from Japan experimental work done in Lalbagh, and now sericulture in the State is a big industry.

Regarding ornamental trees and plants, Cameron was the pioneer in introducing all that were good in the world into Mysore State.

2. The outstanding officials, Sir Mark Cubbon, Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, Mr. Bowring, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Colonel Boddam, Col. Puckle, Mr. Pears, Sankey, Johnson, Sir James Gordon, and Mr. L. Ricketts, all these in their own way helped Mr. Cameron, and his predecessors Mr. Black and Mr. New, to enrich the flora of Lalbagh.

By this time the practical influence of Lalbagh was seen in the rows of private nurseries, seedsmen and market gardens which lined the Lalbagh Road.

Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel assumed charge of Lalbagh in 1908. The Basavangudi Gate was erected, and also the tropical or more popularly named Indoor Nursery was constructed in place of the old chattram. Commenting on this conversion of the chattram into the Indoor Nursery Krumbiegel made the remark that " there is sympathetic parallelism in this metamorphosis, to think that the chattram, which only the other day (ere Plague closed it) afforded temporary shelter to many a wearied stranger and traveller (man and beast), furnishes at the present time similar protection and the first abode to numerous new plants from distant countries and climes, many of which are economics brought here to improve economic conditions and assist in the fight against epidemics ".

In the same year, 1908, another important event in the annals of the history of the Lalbagh was the erection of the equestrian statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore. The statue was transferred from the Curzon Park at Mysore to Lalbagh. Now the Statue Garden is one of the best portions of Lalbagh and contains the collection of the best cannas.

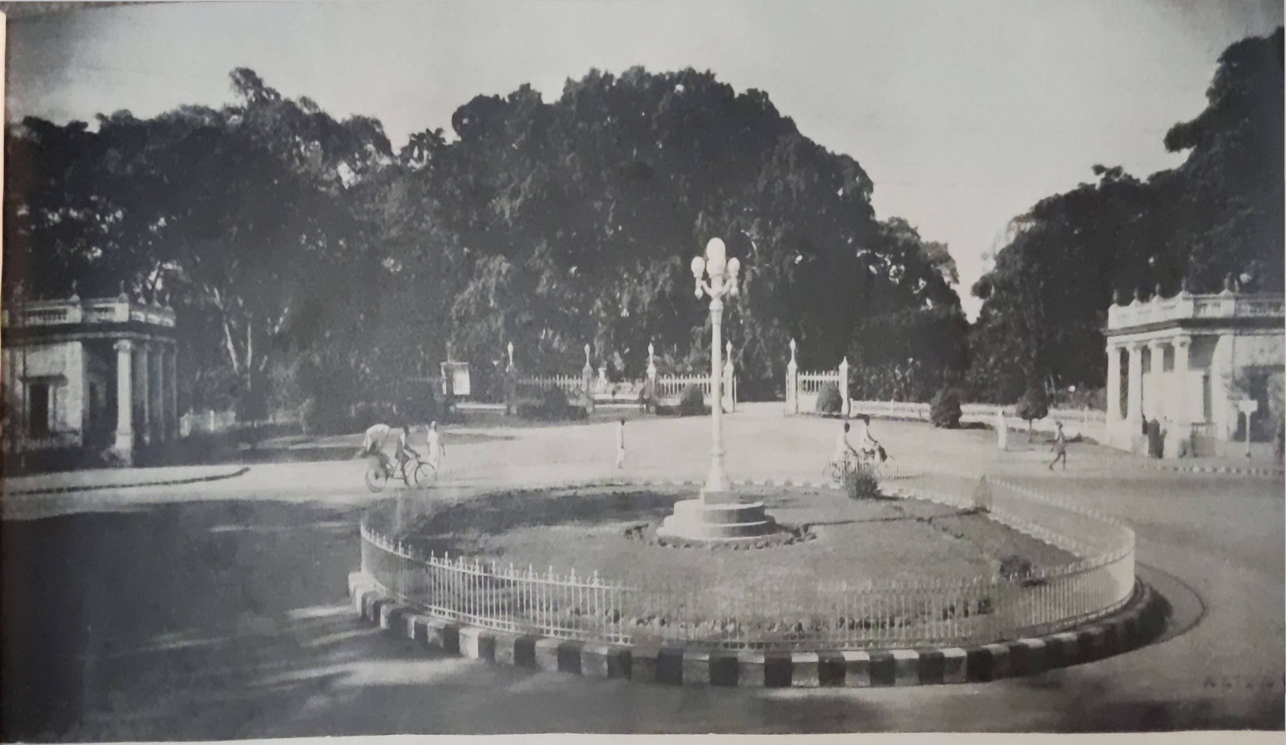
1919 is another eventful year in the history of Lalbagh. The students of Bangalore gave an entertainment to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in Lalbagh. The same year the pipe system was laid down for watering, and all the open drains were closed. The reservoir and the pump house were erected in 1919.

Krumbiegel like Cameron did experimental cultivation in the field of economic plants, fruits and vegetables, and also on ornamental plants. After Krumbiegel, *Rao Bahadur* H. C. Javaraya, trained under Mr. Krumbiegel and also at Kew, took charge of the garden and worked hard to improve it.

Now at the time of the celebration of the Centenary of this garden, it has reached its manhood. The boundary has been finalised ; the tank has become part and parcel of the garden ; all the areas that can be added on to Lalbagh has been finally acquired and added on. If in the newly acquired areas, the State vegetable breeding station, the tree nursery, the school garden, the herbal garden are all started (as is contemplated) this Lalbagh of ours, with its indoor and fruit nurseries, pot gardens, arboretums, economic garden, seasonal herb garden, annual seed station, collection of lawns, etc., could become the nucleus of all horticultural activities in India.

The history of the growth of Lalbagh will not be complete without mentioning the foreign dignitaries who cannot forget Mysore State because they have seen Lalbagh. Our own Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who loves Bangalore for its Lalbagh and trees, came accompanied by his daughter Srimati Indira Gandhi in 1956 and planted *Tecoma argentia* in front of the Glass House, which has flowered this year. Mr. Dag Hammerskjoeld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, also visited us and planted a sapling of the same plant. Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev, the Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., who visited Lalbagh, also planted two Pride of India trees which have also flowered. Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, the King of Ethiopia, the King of Saudi Arabia, the King and Queen of Iran, Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of China, the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama of Tibet, Marshal Zhukov, Defence Minister of the U.S.S.R., who also visited the gardens recently, came under the spell of its beauty. Marshal Tito left all the State paraphernalia and roamed in Lalbagh and remarked, if India is a garden, Lalbagh is the heart of it. A sapling of *Araucaria cookii* was planted by Marshal Zhukov in the lawn to the right of the Glass House by the side of the main road. State banquets were given to many of the above dignitaries in the Glass House, and in their honour many cultural programmes were held. Josef Cyrankievicz, Prime Minister of Poland, who visited the gardens with some of his Cabinet colleagues, spent hours with me in Lalbagh and they were shown the various parts of the garden. He has written in appreciation of the things he saw and admired in Lalbagh in his country's press.

The historic All India Congress Committee Session was held on 13th, 14th and 15th of July, 1951, in the Glass House, when all the national leaders visited the gardens.

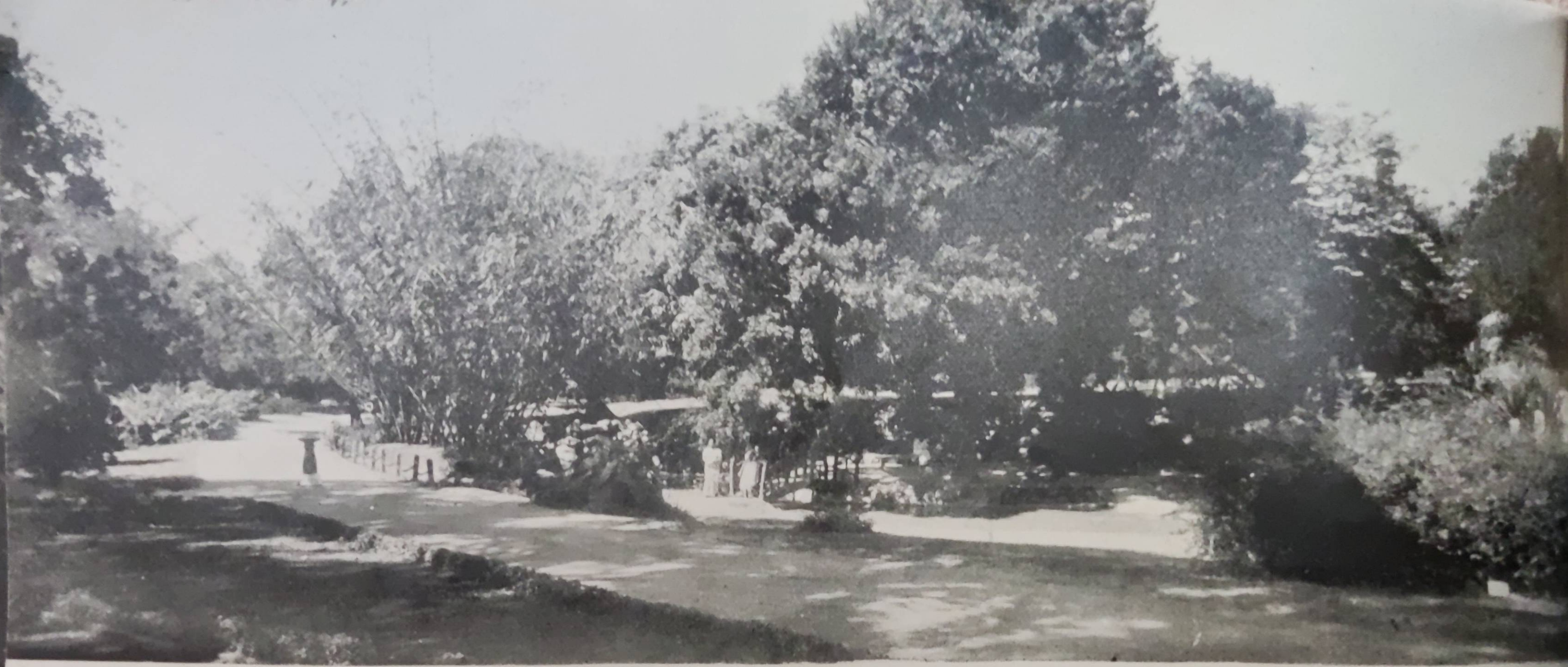


A view of the Main Gate or Cameron Gate of Lalbagh and the Javaraya Circle. This Gate was constructed during John Cameron's time but remodelled later. The two gate lodges were built in 1918. Immediately on entrance the large Java fig trees, which are some of the oldest trees of Lalbagh, are seen.

LALBAGH IN PICTURES

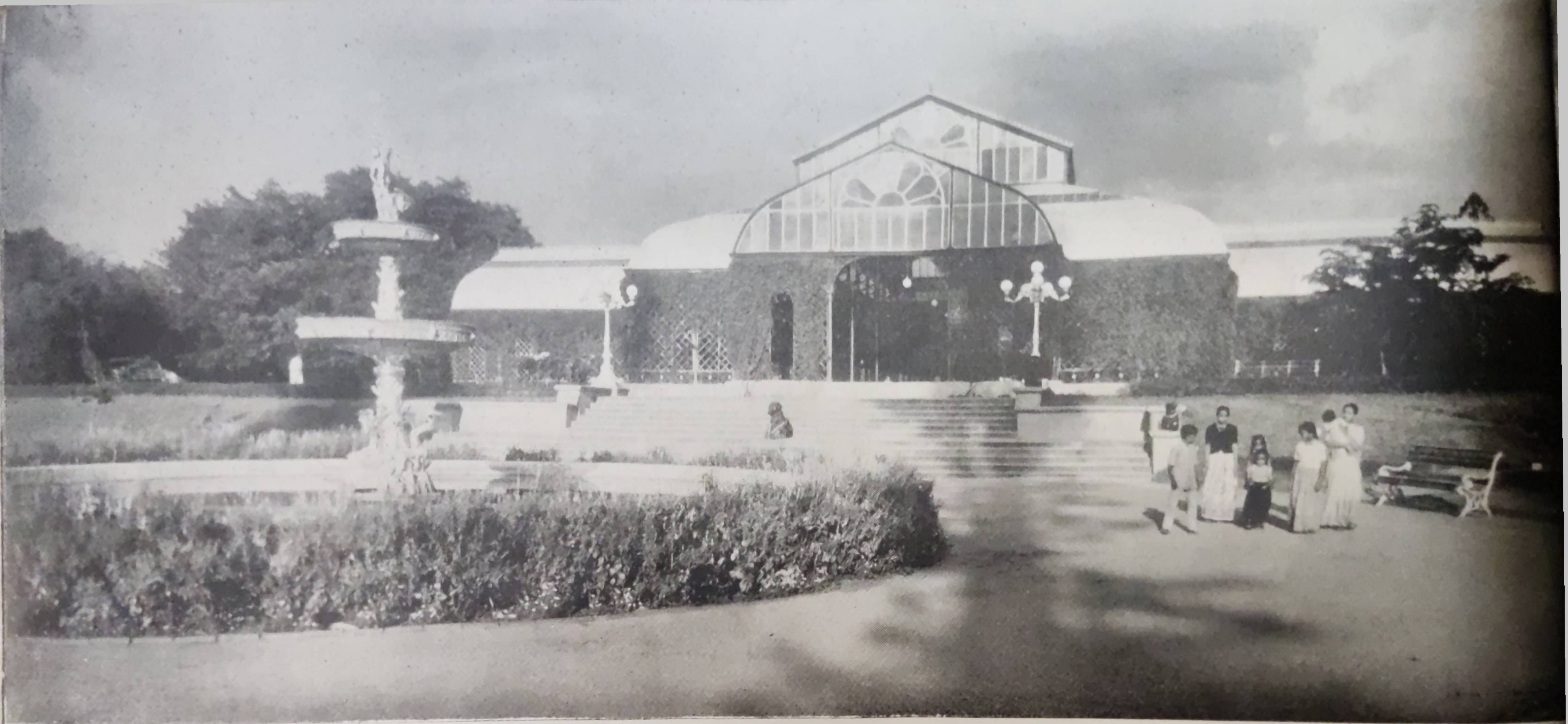
(Above): A view of the road going to Glass House from the Main Gate. At right centre Attalea Cohune and behind it Corypha umbraculifera are seen.

(Left): The road going to Basavangudi Gate from the Main Gate. The ornamental palm Elaeis guineensis, Tabebuia rosea and Sterospermum suavoelens are prominent.



A view of the Japanese Garden. This garden was laid out in 1924. This prominent plants seen are Phyllostachys nigra beside the path, Ilex Paraguensis near the bridge, Arundinaria Simoni on the right.

Another view of the Japanese Garden. This garden is situated on the left side of the road going to the Glass House from the Main Gate.



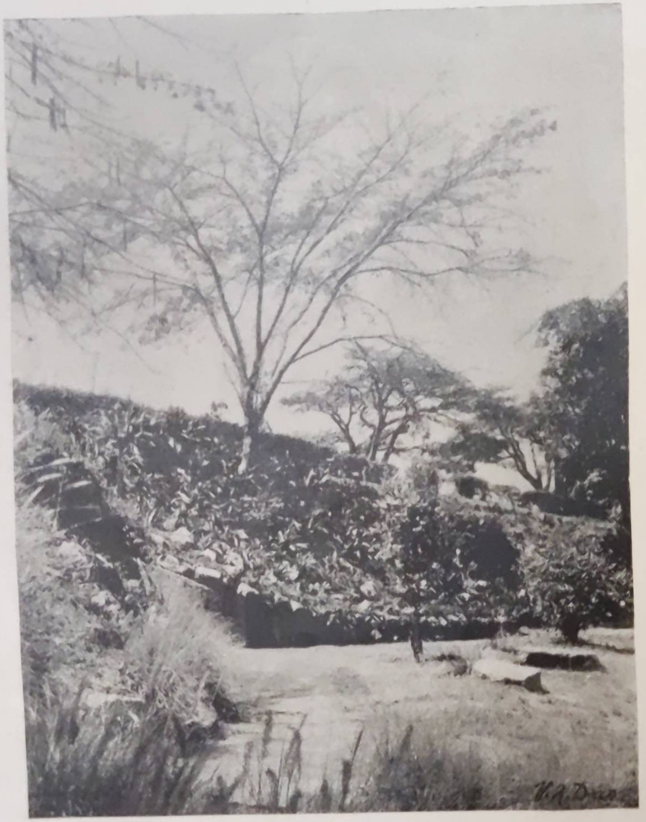
(Above): Front view of the famous Glass House situated in the heart of the Garden. This Glass House was built in 1890, the foundation stone having been laid in 1889 by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who was the honoured guest of the late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore. In this Glass House Flower Shows and other important functions are held.

(Facing page): Inside view of the Glass House. Flowers on show.

M. C. A.

(Above): Lotus pond. Nymphaeas, lotuses and many other aquatic plants are grown in the pond. This area which was an abandoned quarry having steep banks was made into a pond in 1908. A very attractive place for quiet-loving people. The three caves constructed in the slope provide a calm place for people to rest.

(Facing page): Another view of the Lotus pond and the collection of trees on the lawn to the west and south of the pond.

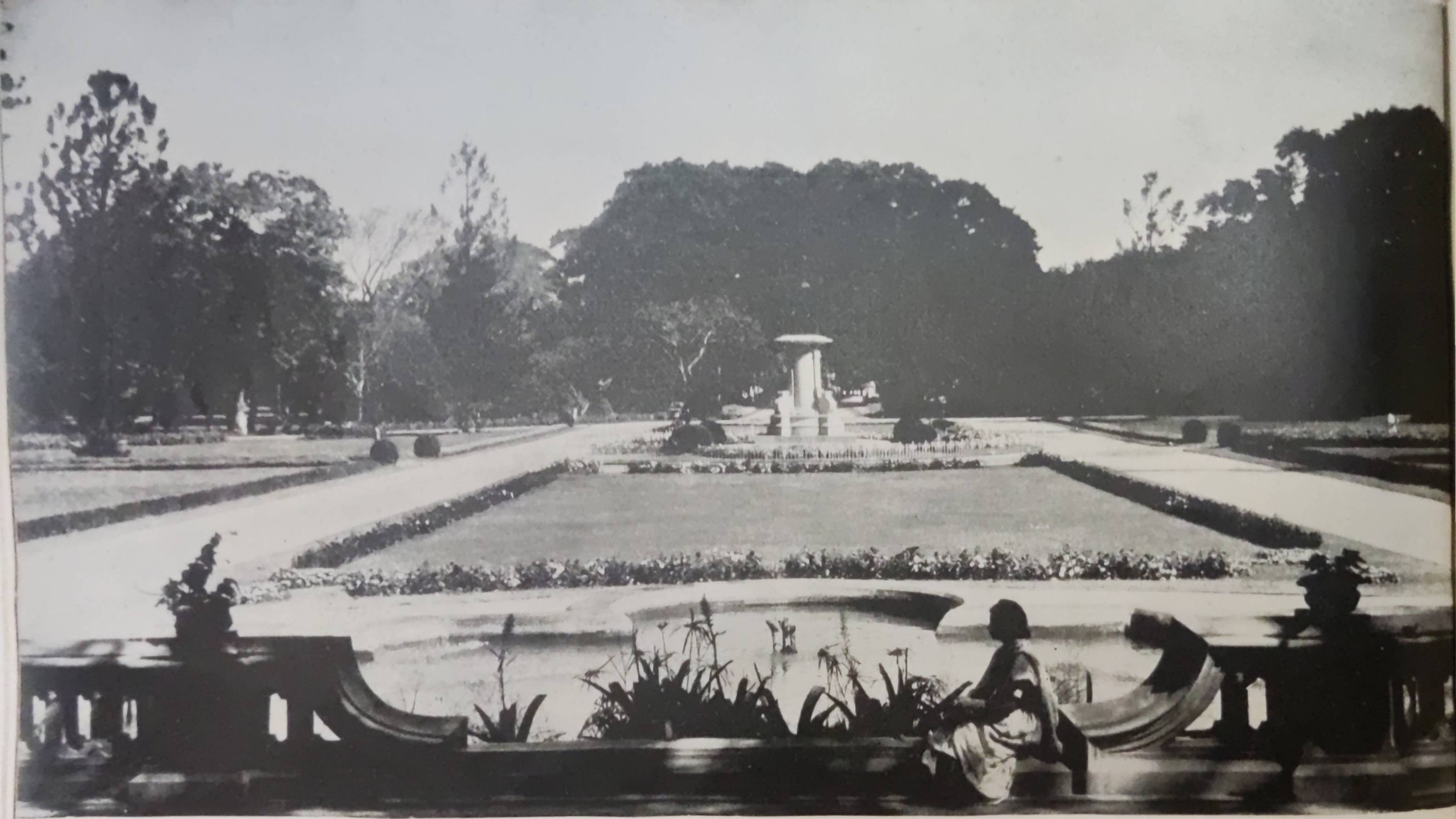


(Above): A view of the Lotus pond.

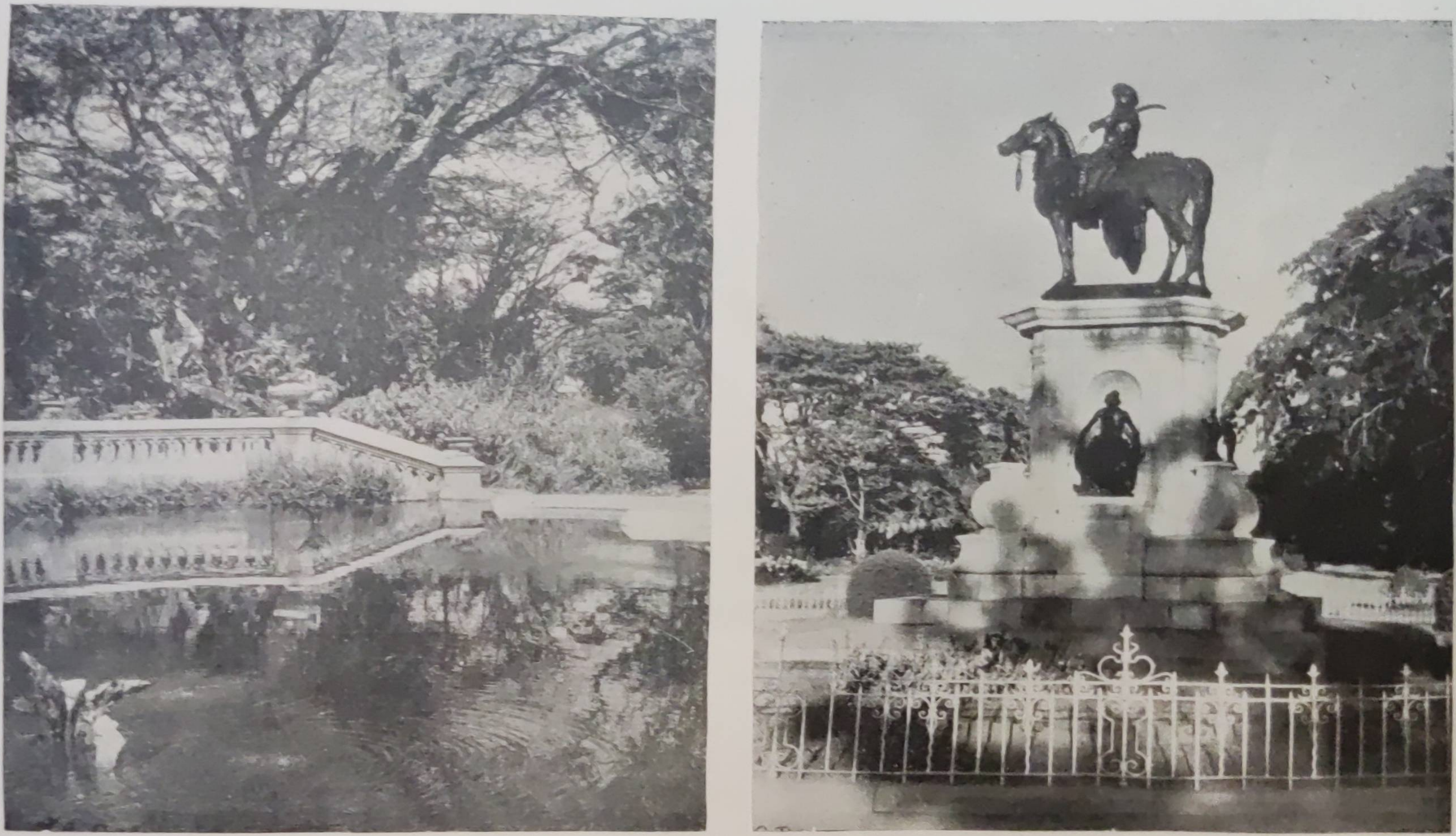
(Left): Caves in the slope of the Lotus pond area.

(Above): A view of the pencil Cedar avenue.

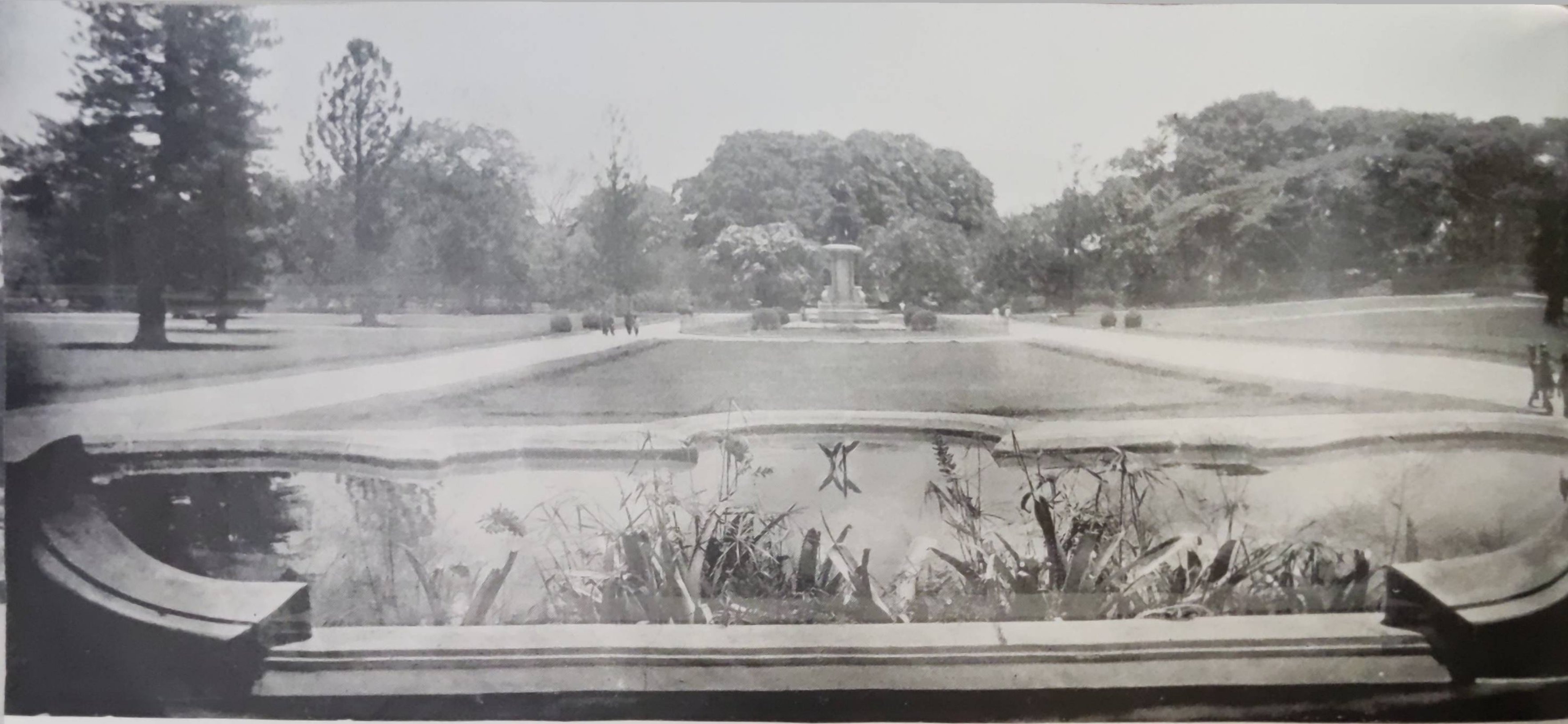
(Right): One of the four Kempegowda towers is in Lalbagh. It is situated in the rocky area to the east.



The Statue garden. With its well laid out lawns and flower-beds it is one of the most attractive sections of the Garden, situated in the central promenade facing the front gate. It was laid out in the year 1908 and remodelled and improved subsequently. The lawns contain beautiful Canna beds and a collection of Araucarias. At the southern end of it there is a beautiful fountain.

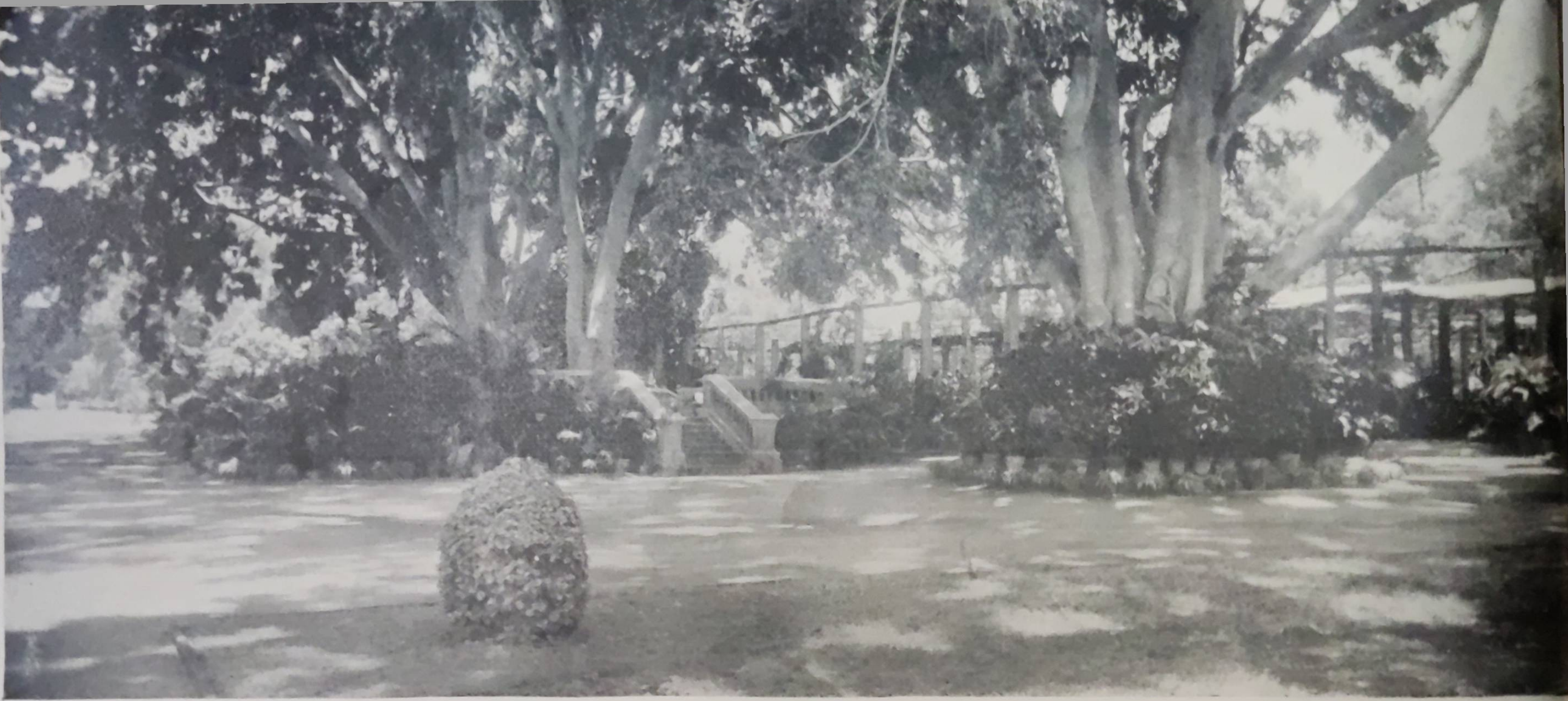


(Left): The fountain of the Statue garden and the parapet wall adjoining it. (Right): The equestrian statue of the late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore, which was shifted from Curzon Park, Mysore and installed here in 1908. An ornamental iron railing was erected around it in 1910.



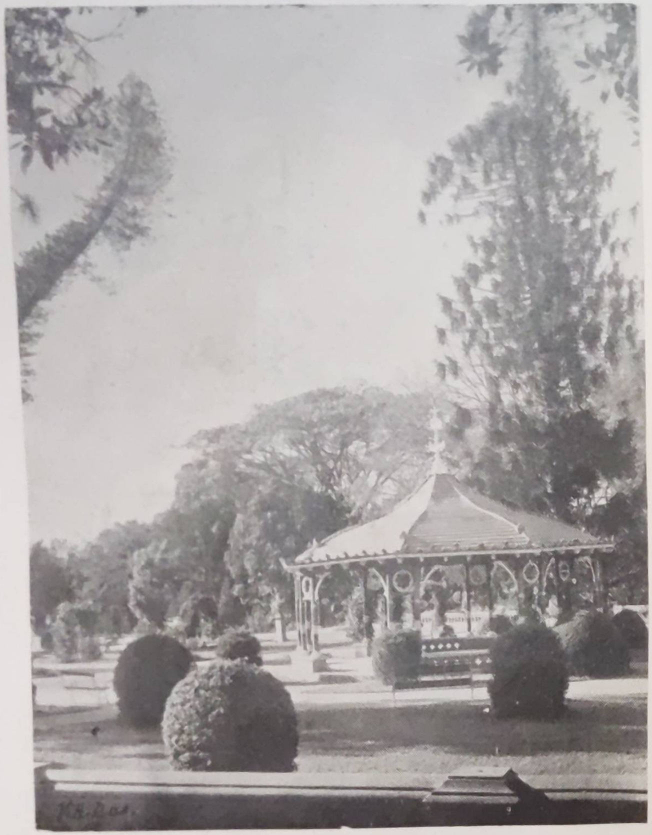
Another view of the Statue garden showing the circular layout of the garden.

A view of the Statue garden from the east.



(Above): A view of the renovated Plant house from the Statue garden. A collection of pot-grown crotons and palms are kept under the shady Java fig trees.

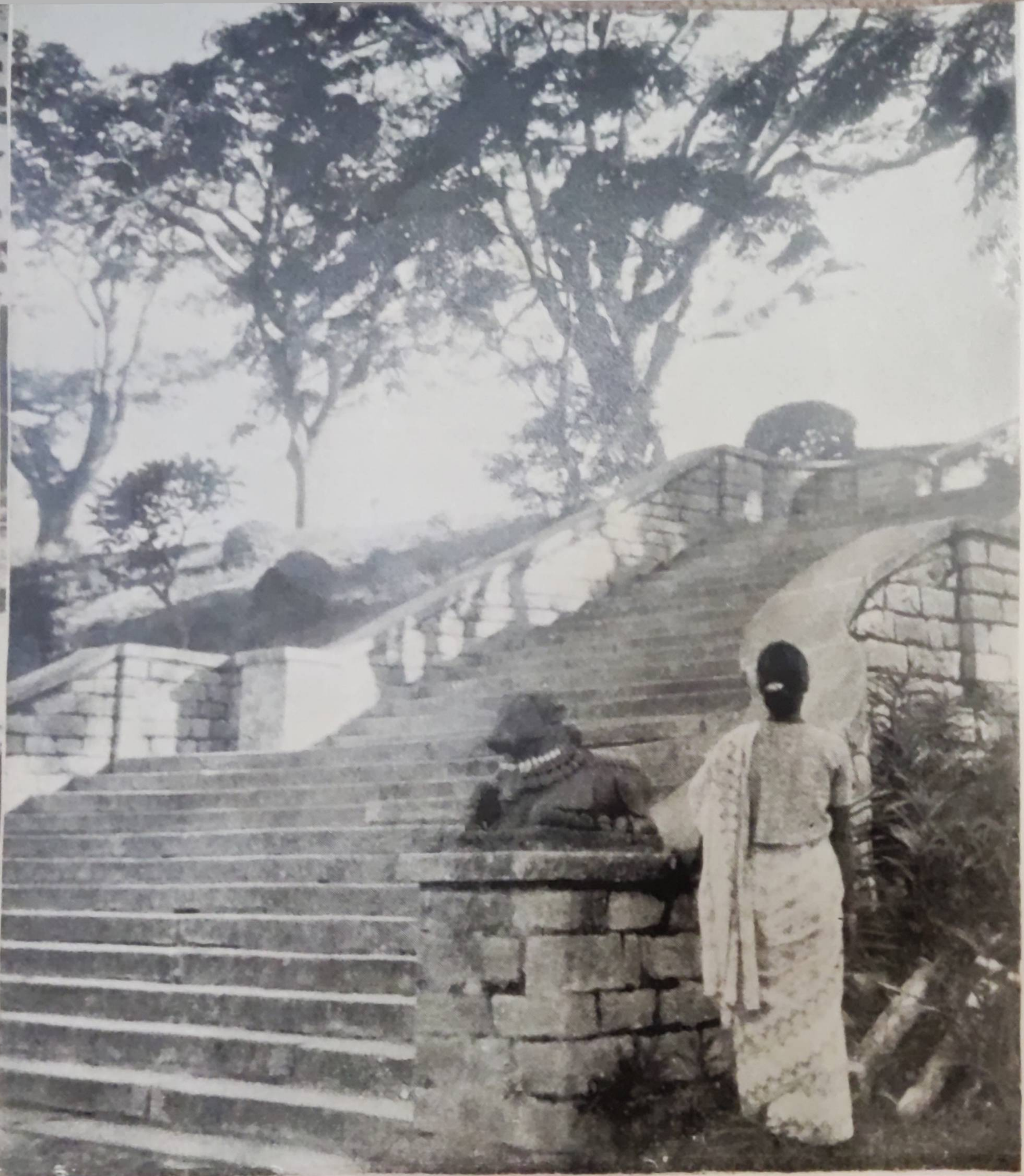
(Facing page): Road going from the Statue garden to the main road below the tank bund. The old restaurant building seen in the picture is now demolished for laying out a new centenary garden. The two most admired specimens of Araucaria cookii trees are seen by the side of the road.



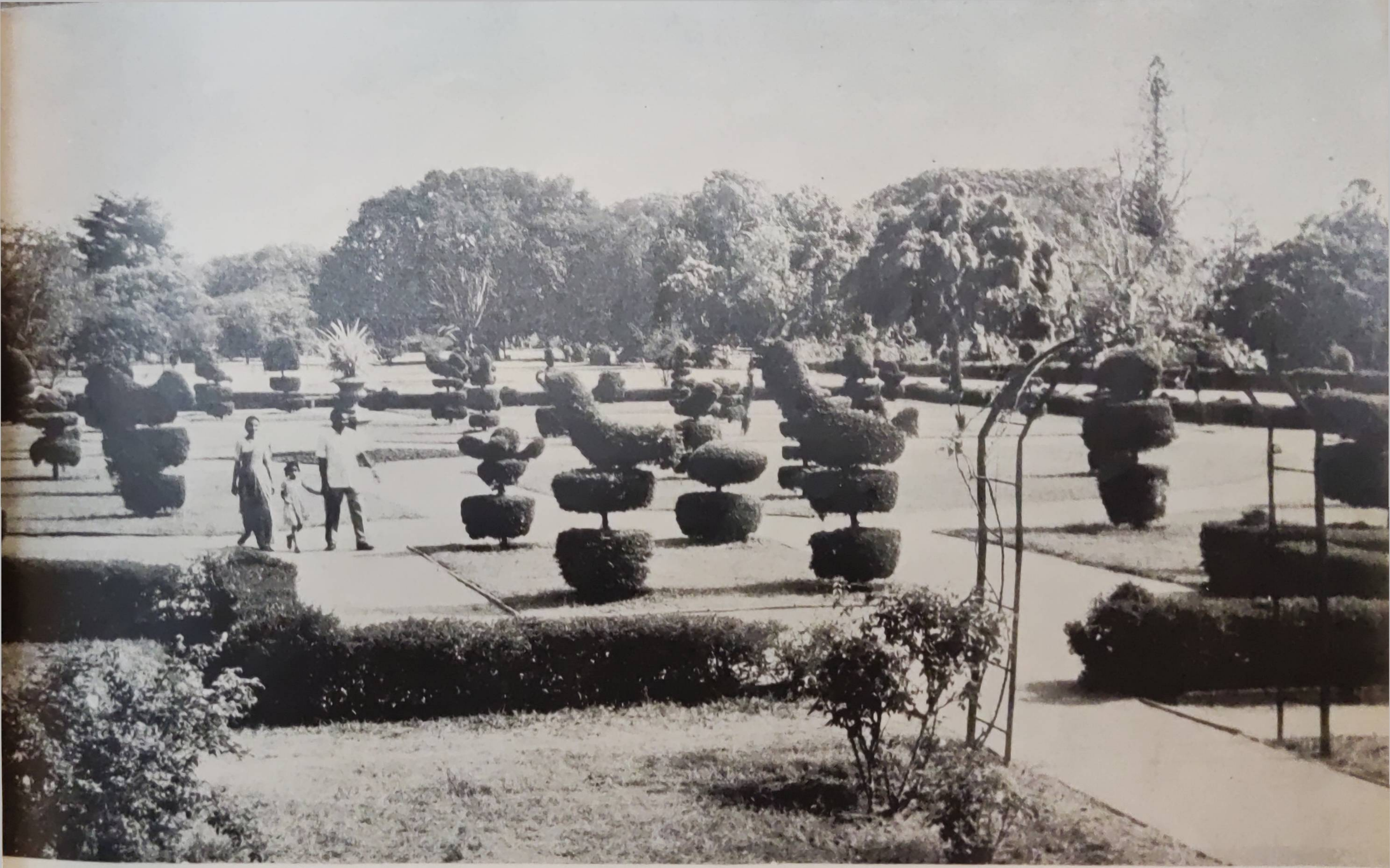
(Above): A view of the Bandstand garden. Clipped Bougainvillaea shrubs and ornamental creepers trained on the arches are seen.

(Left): Another view of the Bandstand garden.

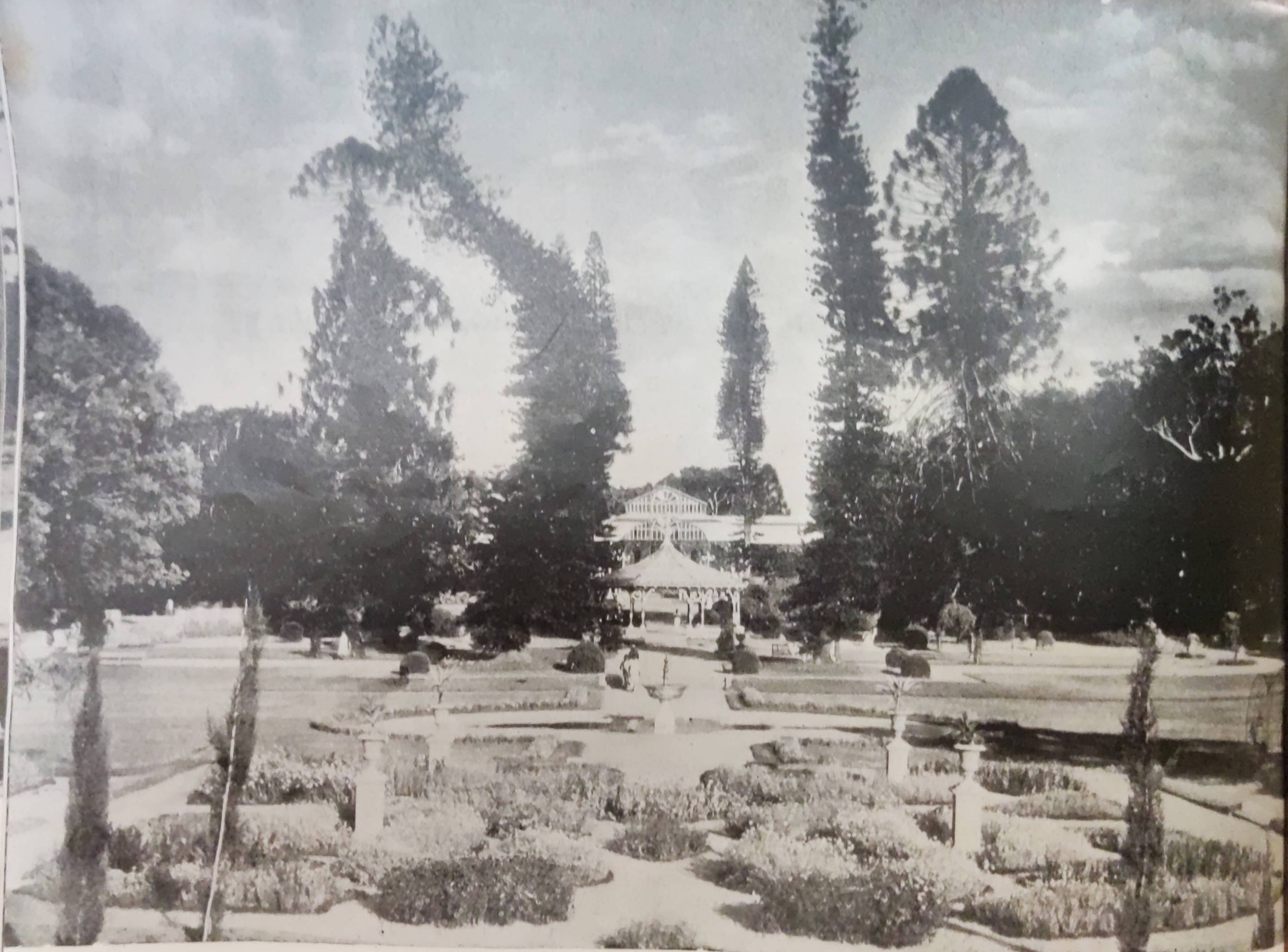
(Opposite Page): A view of the Formal Garden. In the background the tank bund slope and the pump house below are seen.

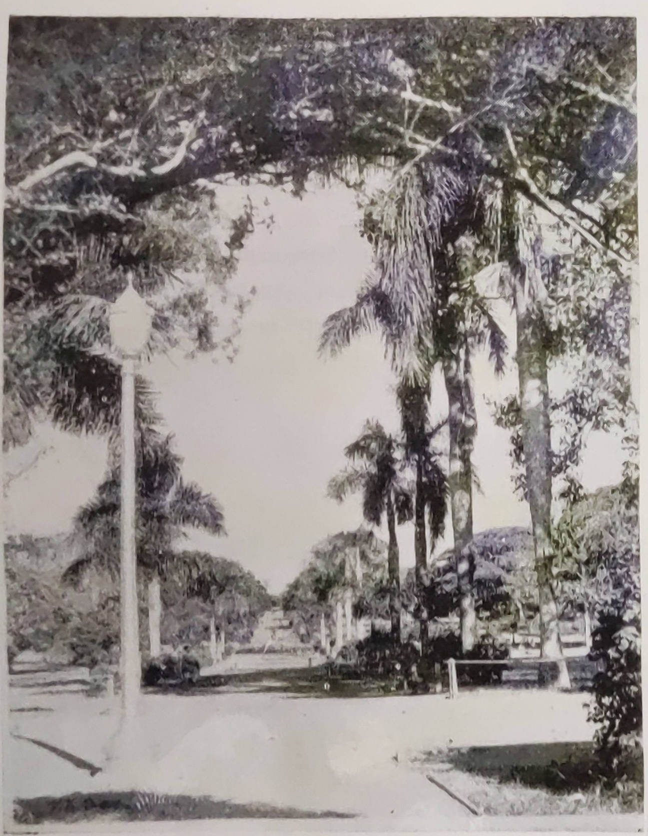


Steps on the garden-side slope ascending the bund.

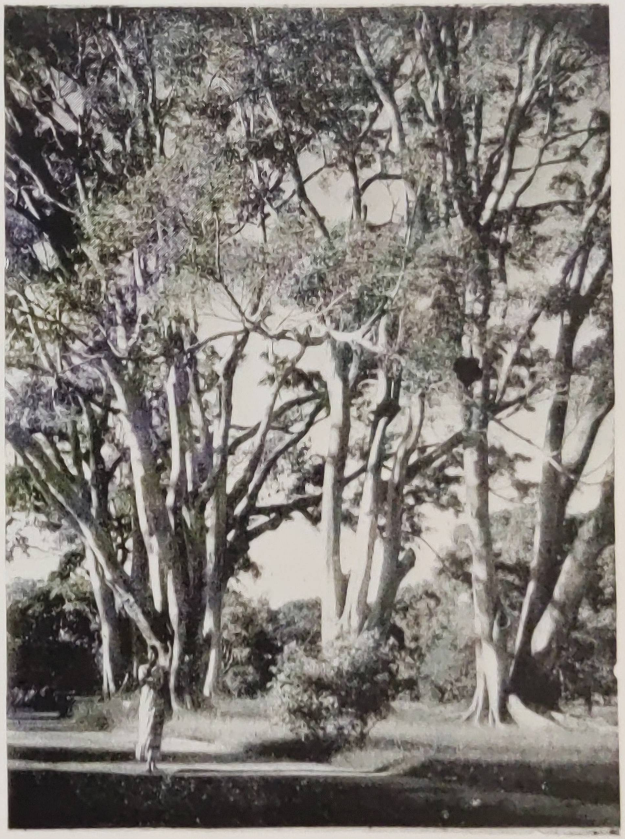


A view of the Topiary garden. It is situated to the right of the road going to Basavangudi Gate from the Main Gate. It was laid out in 1939.



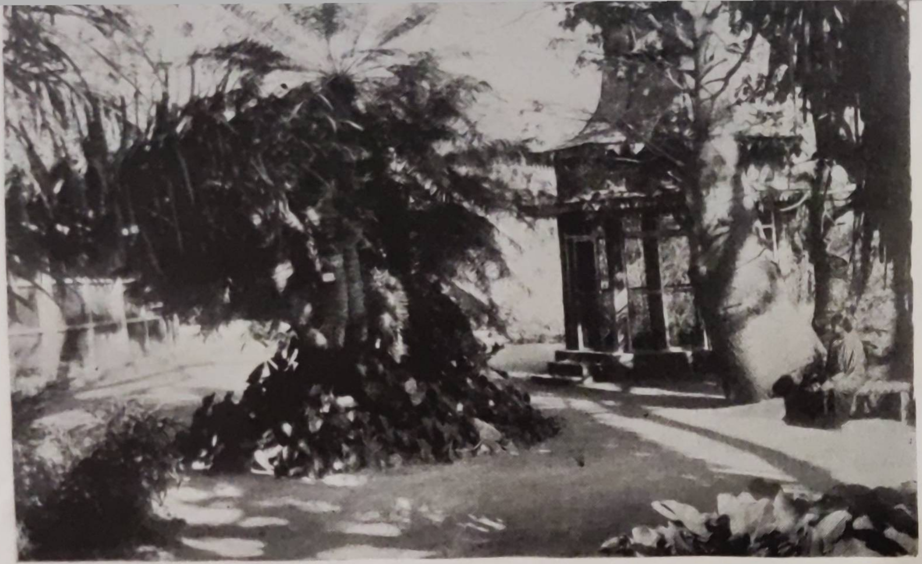


The Royal Palm Avenue.

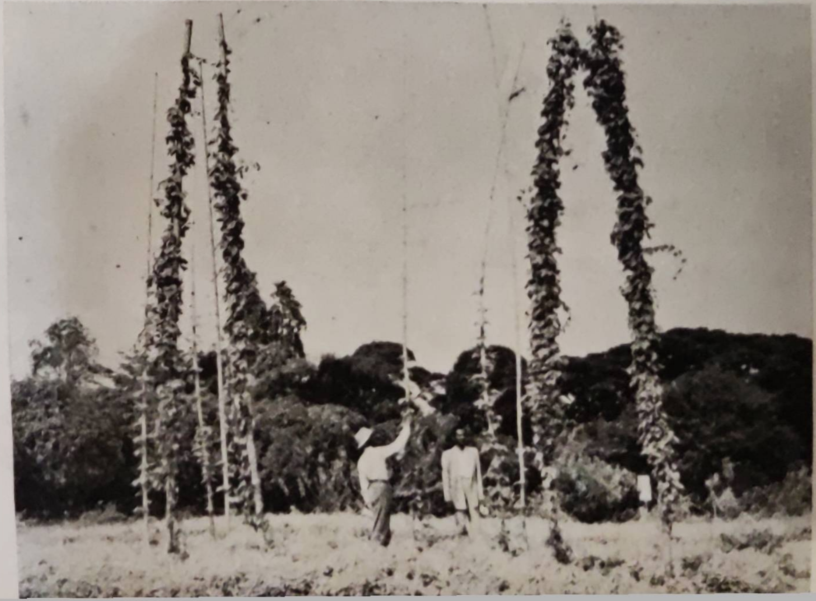


The Java fig trees in the Ficus lawn.

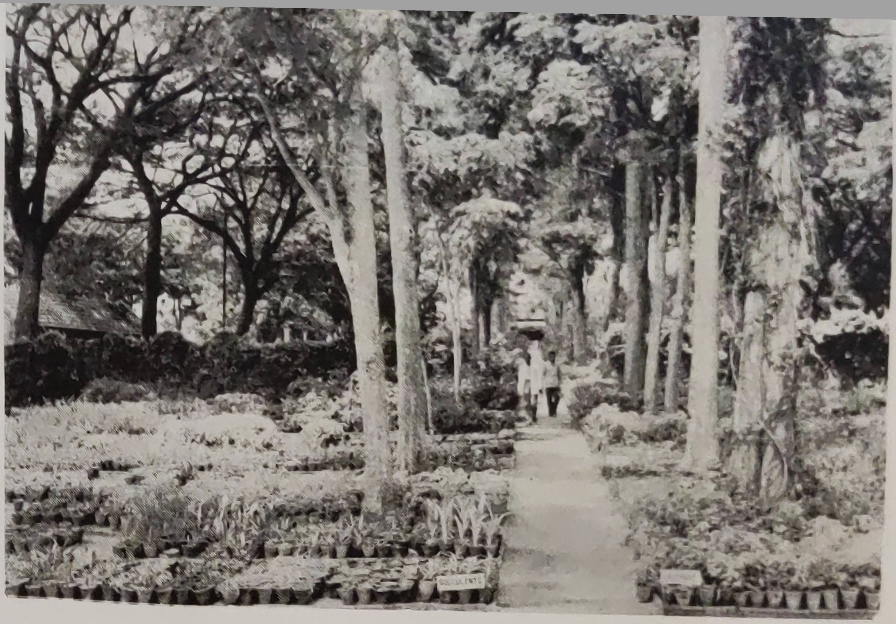
(Opposite Page): A view of the Terrace garden showing flower beds of various designs, the fountain and the general layout. In the background the Bandstand garden and Glass House are seen.



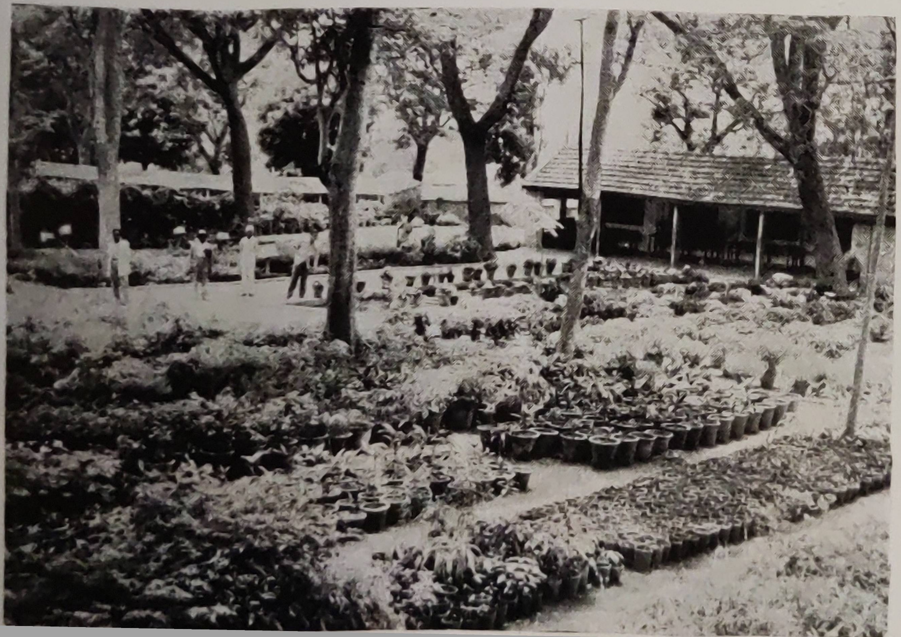
A view in the Shade garden beside the Aviary. Cycas circinalis and Adansonia digitata beside the bird house are prominently seen.



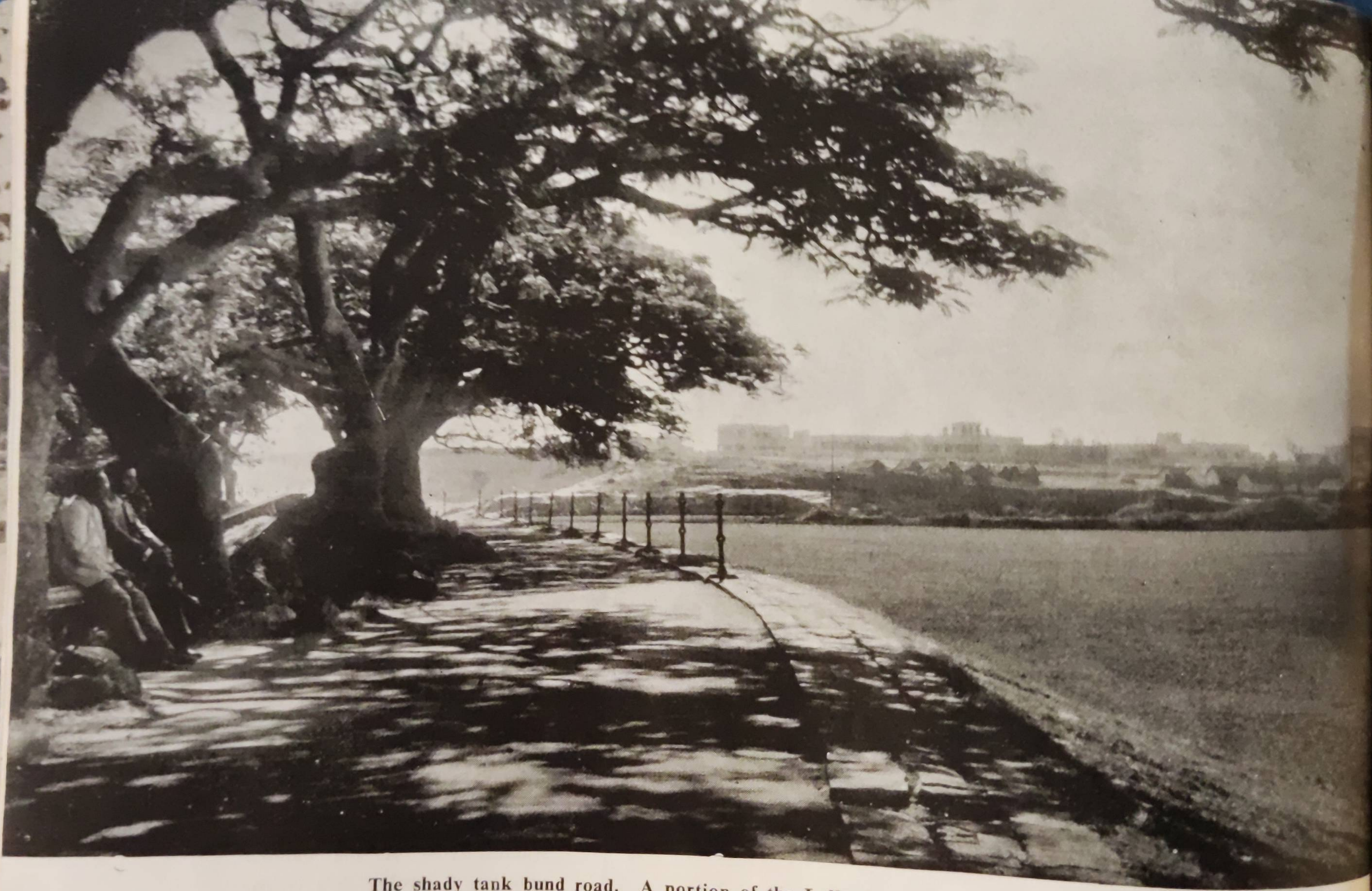
Hops under cultivation.



A view of the outdoor nursery of the Lalbagh. Plants kept ready for sale.



Another view of the outdoor nursery. A potting shed is also seen.



The shady tank bund road. A portion of the Lalbagh tank is on the right.

(Above): Krumbiegel gate or Basavangudi gate

(Right): Lecture Hall—Horticultural Training Classes are held here. The two fan-like plants seen in the bed in front of it are Traveller's palms

PREFACE TO

THE PLANT WEALTH OF LALBAGH

THIS is not an elaborate disquisition on the plant-wealth of Lalbagh but it is merely what we may call a guide meant to introduce the rich variety of flora assembled in the garden by years of continuous introduction of plants from various parts of the world.

The want of anything like a guide to the flora contained in the garden was long felt but no attempt had ever been made to prepare one hitherto. The decision to bring out a Souvenir on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of Lalbagh stirred me to venture in this regard. Arduous task as it is, I was rather diffident whether I would succeed in it, and when I casually mentioned this idea to the Superintendent, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, I received from him great encouragement to take it up seriously, and but for his continued stimulation it would not have been possible to prepare this guide, particularly in such a short period of about 3 months. I consider that this is only a beginning to a complete guide, which it may be possible to prepare in the years ahead.

This guide, I must admit, is not quite what I intended it to be or up to my expectations, for I have lacked sufficient time to give my full attention to it. In this guide, with the aid of descriptive matter, plans and photographs, I have tried to introduce to the visitor the various parts of nearly 240 acres of this delightful garden and the plants contained in different lawns. While it would be impossible to catalogue in this guide thousands of species of plants contained in the gardens, it will be found that a large proportion of the more striking trees and shrubs and economic plants, etc., which can be readily located, have been brought into observation.

The text is supplemented by plans of different sections or the lawns wherein the relative locations of trees is shown, so that it may be possible to readily approach a particular tree for study. It should however be noted that the positions marked are only approximate and at best can only serve as a guide.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda for all his encouragement and the kindly interest he has shown in my effort. My profound thanks are also due to Mr. Thomas Royer, the late Curator of Lalbagh and at present Inspector of the Mysore Horticultural Society, for his invaluable help in the identification of plants, without which my work would have been much more arduous. I should be failing in my duty if I omitted to express my sincere thanks to my friends Sri Vishnudas Ramadas, the artist, and Sri M. T. R. Cruz, the draughtsman, for their help in preparing the plans and tracings required for locating plants.

I dedicate this guide to the memory of the Centenary Celebration of the Lalbagh Botanical Gardens, and if it serves some use for those interested in the wealth of Lalbagh, I shall feel greatly satisfied.

20–7–1957 M. DWARAKANATH SHARMA.

THE PLANT WEALTH OF LALBAGH

M. Dwarakanath Sharma, B.Sc.,
Herbarium keeper and Librarian, Lalbagh Botanical Gardens, Bangalore

Part I

THE World-renown Lalbagh Botanical Garden will celebrate its centenary from 1st to 15th August 1957 in commemoration of which this Souvenir is brough out. On this historic occasion many horticulturists, agriculturists and botanists from different parts of the country will gather in Lalbagh to witness, and participate in the celebrations.

Lalbagh completed one hundred years of its glorious life as a Botanical Garden in 1956. This Garden has been the hub of horticultural activities in the State eversince it became the State Botanical Garden in 1856. For the increase of the plant wealth of the State and development of horticulture and well being of the people in general it has made in valuable contributions. This historic garden by its unique achievements in many and varied fields has won a proud place among the gardens of the World and has come to be regarded as one of the best gardens in the East for its lay-out, maintenance, scientific interest and scenic beauty.

Lalbagh has a compound all round except on the southern side where fresh lands have been acquired recently. In the western side along the wall is the Krumbiegel Road, till the Basavangudi Gate and from there the Kankanhalli Road. As a temporary measure a wire fence has been provided this year on the southern side to mark the boundary by the side of the Kanakanapalya Road going from west to east to Rajaji Circle. In the north is the Hosur Road, running beside the wall. On the eastern side beyond the compound lies waste land which has also been acquired.

The total area of the garden at present is about 240 acres, and the land gradually slopes from east to west. There is an open rocky elevated portion in the east on which is situated the Kempegowda Tower one of the four towers constructed by Magadi Kempegowda. The rocky portion also extends a little to the south, forming quarries to the east of the Lalbagh tank situated in the south of the Lalbagh area. The chief source of water for the garden is the Lalbagh tank, from which water is pumped to the reservoir on the rocks, from where the water is supplied to most of the parts of the garden.

Early History

Lalbagh was actually started about 200 years ago in about 1760 by Hyder Ali as his royal retreat and an orchard, about 45 acres in area. Though the garden is of 'Moghul' origin there are no remains of structures such as fountains, basins and masonry flower-bed edgings which are so characteristic of the old Moghul pleasure-gardens, remains of which may still be seen at the Daria Dowlat Bagh Garden in Srirangapatna, once the Summer Palace of Tippu. It is said that he named it Lalbagh, meaning red garden, because of the red roses and other red flowers that were grown in profusion there. Some, however, say that it was called so because it was his much beloved garden (Lal: beloved, Bagh: garden), while some others are inclined to believe that it derived its name from the red sandstone on which it is situated. The early history of Lalbagh is obscure, but such information on it as is extent is published elsewhere in this Souvenir. The garden had a chequered life until 1856, when it became the State Botanical Garden.

Since it became a botanical garden it has for most of the time been headed and managed by persons who had training and experience in the famous Kew Gardens of England. The garden area, which was about 45 acres till 1881, was more than doubled by the close of the century and was further extended in subsequent years.

Aims

The aims of Lalbagh and the lines on which the chief works that have been accomplished and are being pursued may be broadly enunciated as follows:

1. To serve as a means of introducing new plants of botanical, economic and horticultural interest and their acclimatization and propagation.
2. To aid the development of the horticultural industry in the State.
3. To serve as an important centre of dissemination of scientific, technical and popular information about plants and their culture, including the offer of regular courses to those interested in horticulture.
4. To serve as an increasingly valuable adjunct or supplement to Nature study and botanical work in local schools and colleges.
5. To become a centre of investigation in pure and applied botany.
6. To establish a place of beauty, provide healthy recreation to the public, develop the aesthetic sense among the people, and give encouragement and assistance to home gardening.

Treasure House of Plants

In keeping with the objects of a botanical garden, a great number of select plants from different parts of the world have been brought together and displayed in the garden. The economic garden, the fruit garden, the arboretum, the herb garden and various others, and minor sections like the magnolia lawn, hibiscus lawn, cypressus lawn, ficus lawn and many other sections that make up the garden, have a very rich collection of flora under cultivation. Palms, conifers, giant bamboos, orchids, and thousands of other plants have made it a veritable treasure-house of plants. Organised introduction of plants and exchange of plants with other institutions in India and abroad began as early as 1856. Much valuable work in this direction was done especially during the times of William New (1858–64), John Cameron (1874–1907), and during the time of G. H. Krumbiegel (1908–32), as a result of which the garden is now stocked with representative plants of many parts of the world, both tropical and sub-tropical, so that the garden is a delight to both botanists and horticulturists. In 1918, the plants were labelled for the first time. Cameron also collected animals for the garden, and Lalbagh was a zoo as well for some years, but by 1933 all the animals had been transferred to the Mysore zoo.

Economic Work

Remarkable work has been done in the introduction of horticultural and economic plants yielding industrial products like fibres, resins, gums, dyes, tans, oils, scents, timber, rubber, fodder, a list of which it is hardly possible to give here. Suffice it to mention a few examples of fibre yielding plants like the American aloe, sisal hemp, rhae, Manila hemp, kopak, oil-yielding plants like kachi grass, khus-khus grass, lemon grass, the Cananga oil tree, egg-tree, and fodders like rhodes grass, elephant grass, lucerne, cowpea, and a number of others. There are almost countless numbers of trees of economic importance.

In the case of fruits and vegetables, the garden has done pioneering work in the introduction, testing, establishment and expansion of many varieties. How important this work of introduction is for the development of the horticulture industry can be gauged from the fact that many of the economic crops under cultivation are of foreign origin. The so-called English vegetables like the cabbage, knolkhol, carrot, onion, potato, tomato, beans, peas, turnips, spinach, etc., have spread and become so popular that they have almost become indigenous. Hundreds of improved and superior varieties of these vegetables have been introduced from different countries from time to time for commercial cultivation, thus producing better and more nutritious food. I may mention the Contender bean, a variety introduced recently from America.

I have myself taken sample seeds of this variety and grown them in my home garden. Compared to the local common French beans, the pods of this variety are roundish, more fleshy and juicy, and have a sweetish taste; the length of the pod is about 9″ to 10″, whereas the length of the pod of the French bean is, commonly 6″ to 7″. The yield is also greater, in that nearly one viss of pods can be harvested from a plant. This is definitely a superior variety and deserves to be grown in preference to French beans. Pallas of seeds have been harvested and distributed to farmers for trials and multiplication, from Lalbagh.

Almost all the exotic fruits like apples, sapota, litchi, bread fruit, the Avocado or butter fruit, and a host of others were introduced and popularized in the early years of the garden. Among indigenous fruits the most popular and commercially profitable varieties grown in the State are the result of continuous effort in introducing, propagating and supplying on a large scale. In 1897, the outbreak of American blight or woolly aphis caused considerable loss to apple growers, and many varieties which were under trial were wiped out by this pest. The garden has revived the cultivation of apples since 1914 by the importation of new varieties, grafted in disease-resisting stock from Australia. More than a lakh of the Rome Beauty variety of plants were imported and supplied to orchardists. Experiments have also been conducted to find out suitable stock, and also with manure. A series of experiments have been conducted with various varieties of grapes. The area under grapes, which was negligible, has increased to more than a thousand acres round about Bangalore due to the incentive given to the growers. There are at present under experimentation about 35 varieties of grapes imported from abroad and some parts of India, and many of them are promising.

Continuous work of experimentation with fruits, both exotic and indigenous, at Lalbagh led in 1932 to the expansion of the work into a separate Fruit Research Station at Hessaraghatta, about 16 miles from Bangalore, under the guidance of the staff at Lalbagh.

Lalbagh has ornamental garden plants *viz.*, creepers, shrubs, trees, aquatics, palms, aroids, ferns, cacti and succulents etc. The garden possesses a rare collection of bougainvilleas, crotons, hibiscus, cannas and others, in addition to rare and beautiful flowering trees such as Tebebuias, Brownias, Saracas etc. Mention may be made of the white bougainvillea introduced from Trinidad in 1952, and another variety called Mary Palmer which bears good-sized bracts of three colours, white, pink and mixed, which is a great horticultural curiosity. Many showy flowering trees have spread to other parts of the State in lakhs and are found embellishing public parks and highways and the premises of schools, hospitals, travellers' bungalows and other Government and public institutions.

Lalbagh has a very big nursery where lakhs of genuine fruit plants, economic and ornamental trees, avenue trees and flower and other ornamental plants are propagated every year and are supplied to the public throughout the State and to various parts of India.

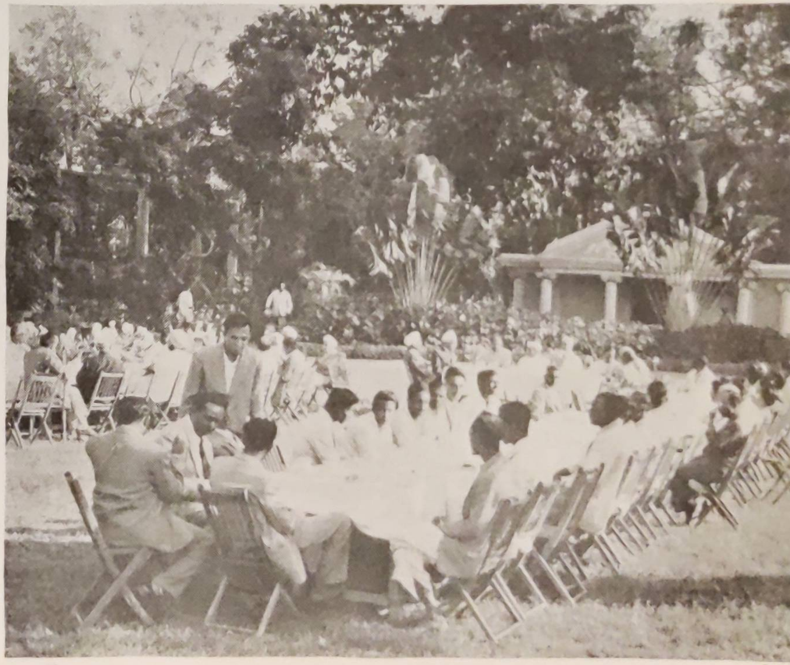
Centre of Horticultural Education

Lalbagh has from the beginning served as the centre of diffusion of horticultural knowledge. While there is easy access to people to the garden, to learn at first hand information relating to plants and their culture and in respect of selection, planting, fertilizing, cultivation, treatment of pests and diseases, etc., a number of publications dealing with experiments of various types done in the garden and other subjects have been published from time to time and distributed to people requiring them. There is a good library, maintained from the early days, equipped with standard books on horticulture and botany, and hundreds of students and other visitors to the garden make use of the library every year.

In this garden a number of malis and head-gardeners are trained every year, and Bangalore has a reputation throughout India for malis and gardeners. From all over India, Government and private institutions send men on deputation to Lalbagh to receive training in gardening. The garden was for many years running a three-year horticultural diploma course. A number of students have passed out of this institution and chosen careers in different parts of India, and wherever they have gone they have brought a good name to their mother institution. This diploma course was started in 1914 but closed in 1937 though the garden continued to be a great seat of learning in horticulture. Recently, in 1952, a free one-year horticultural training course was

Inauguration of the Horticultural Training Course for 1957 by Dr. Punjab Rao S. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India. Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, Superintendent, welcoming the guests.

Tea Party given in honour of Dr. Punjab Rao S. Deshmukh, lecturers, and others on the lawn in front of the lecture hall during the occasion



A view of Lalbagh. *Cupressus, Araucarias* and Bandstand prominently seen

started, wherein training in both theory and practice, laying more stress on the latter is given to interested persons every Sunday. On the average every year about 100 students are given training. Students in particular, it is hoped, will learn this vital science of gardening free of cost in their leisure hours and become missionaries to spread the knowledge so derived when they return to their villages, in addition to improving their own land. Regular practical training is given to gardeners in the nursery.

The garden is visited every year by hundreds of students belonging to local schools and colleges for botanical study, and material for study is collected by them. Lalbagh is a " must " in the list of places to be visited during the study tours undertaken by agricultural students of various colleges all over India. In recent years, Lalbagh has given incentive to the development of school gardening in the State by providing plant material and all necessary technical assistance, such as laying out, planting, etc. To research scholars and to those who are engaged in other advanced studies in botany and horticulture Lalbagh is a great source of material. Lectures on scientific and horticultural subjects and horticultural film shows of high educative value are arranged frequently in the garden.

Mecca of Gardening

As a beauty spot, Lalbagh has few rivals in India. Bountiful nature has provided an excellent setting and ideal climate for making this garden the loveliest and best of its kind. The science and craft of gardening is exquisitely brought out in nearly 200 acres of ground, with various garden features like extensive lawns, shrubberies, hedges, flower beds, plant houses, arches, trellises, etc., most attractively laid out, including Topiary garden, Japanese garden, rock gardens, etc. The aesthetic aspect of the garden received special attention during the time of G. H. Krumbeigel (1908–1932), who laid out many sections like the Statue garden and others. All the year round something of interest to garden lovers will be found in this Mecca of gardening. In summer when the lawns are not so gay, the tropical summer flowering trees, shrubs and creepers lend great beauty and charm to the garden. The immense Glass House, which was built about 1890 on the model of the Crystal Palace of England, and whose roof consists of several hundred panes of glass, is a centre of attraction. During horticultural shows, held in August and February every year, the garden is a paradise of beauty, a variegated floral pageant against a background of green lawns, attractive annual beds and sky-rearing pines. The delightful avenues, well laid out lawns and charming shrubberies of this sylvan retreat gain the admiration of all. These horticultural shows, held in Lalbagh from more than a hundred years, are unique in India and have served to educate and inspire people to higher horticultural conceptions.

The exhibits that enter the competitions reveal standard of pot culture rarely to be found elsewhere in India, which is the result of the stimulus that Lalbagh is providing. The abundance of scintillating home gardens for which Bangalore is so famous owe not a little to this garden.

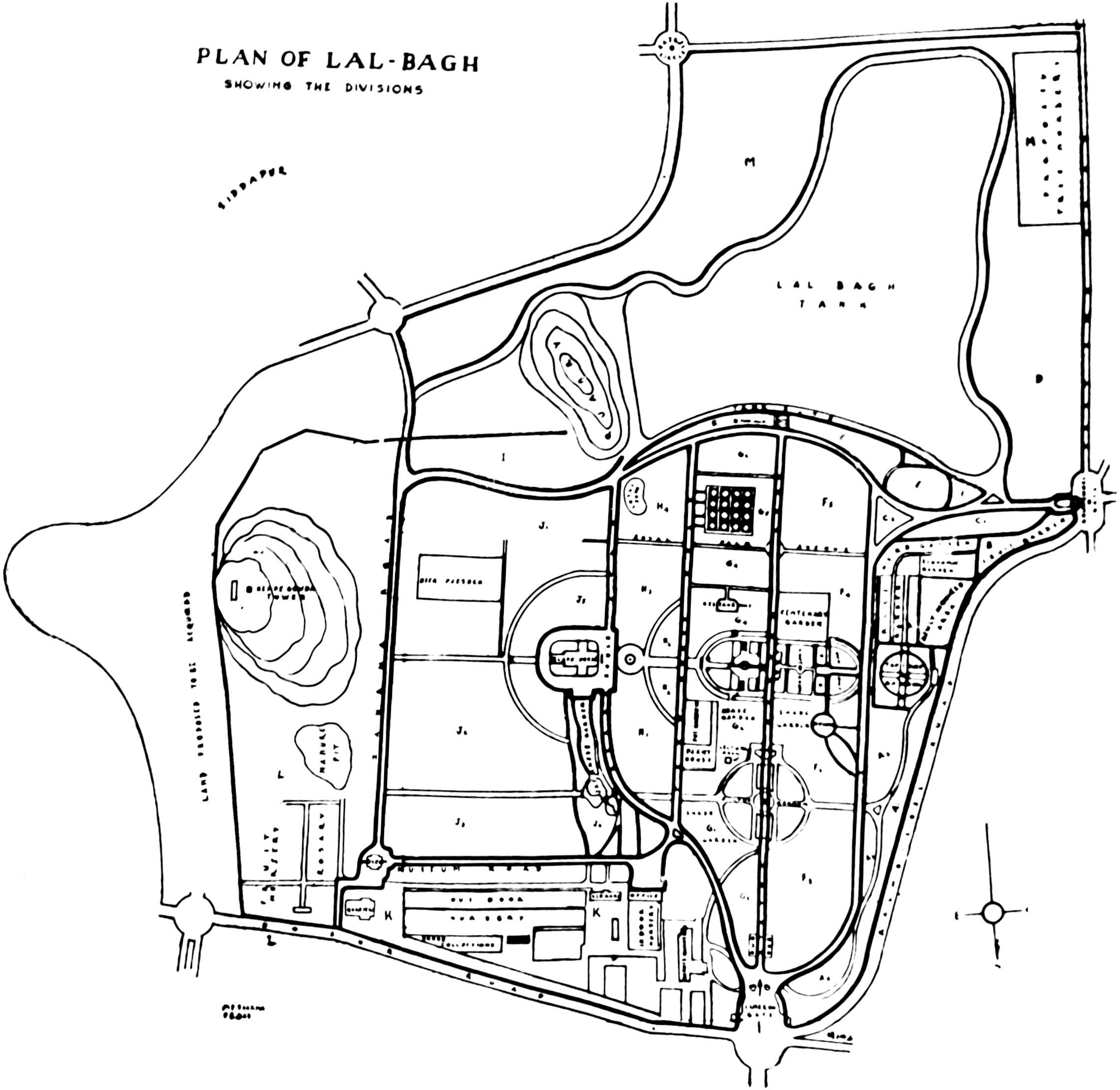
All who have visited Bangalore know Lalbagh, and it must be a rare exception, if someone who has lived in Bangalore does not hold memories of happy hours spent in the soothing and delightful surroundings of Lalbagh. H. E. Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, who visited the garden in 1955, was much struck with its beauty and remarked that whole of India was a garden and Lalbagh was the heart of it. Mr. Nikolai Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the highest dignitaries of the U.S.S.R., the King of Saudi Arabia, the King and Queen of Iran, Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of China, the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama from Tibet, and several other dignitaries from different parts of the world who have visited the garden recently, similarly came under the spell of its beauty.

This multipurpose garden, which has so many achievements to its credit, is bound to make still greater contributions under the present Superintendent, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, to the horticultural wealth and economic development of the State, and also to the cultivation of the capacity for aesthetic appreciation which is said to be the highest of all human characteristics. In the many things that this garden has to do in future, particularly in making it into an institution of botanical research, I have no doubt it will received all help and co-operation which the Government and the people can give to such a laudable work. This garden belongs to the people and it is their duty to protect their own property from damage or loss and misuse.

A view of the Japanese Garden

PLAN OF LAL-BAGH

SHOWING THE DIVISIONS



PART II

Divisions

The garden area is divided into several divisions, comprising various sections in each, for the convenience of describing the garden in this guide. A map of the garden showing the divisions is also given.

Division A :—Area between the west wall and the road leading from the north gate (Main Gate) to the west gate (Basavangudi).

It includes the Erythrina plot, old Lotus Bulb garden, Topiary garden, the Rosary and the Economic garden. It ends at the channel coming from the waste weir outpost of the Lalbagh Tank.

Division B :—Fruit garden and part of the Bougainvillea collection.

Division C :—Area between the footpath adjoining the Clerodendron hedge of the Fruit garden and the main road.

Division D :—This comprises the so-called new gardens or the "Obalappa Garden" to the west of Lalbagh Tank (consisting of the Asoka Balakreeda) immediately to the right from the Basavangudi Gate entrance.

Division E :—Bounded by the tank bund towards the south and the road running from the south gate to the Siddapur Gate below the bund. It includes the Eucalyptus collection, the pump house, and collections on the garden—side slope of the bund.

Division F :—Area bounded by the road connecting the north and west gates in the west, Main Road below the Tank Bund to the south, and the road running from the Main Gate to the steps of the tank bund to the east. It consists of the Arboretum, a portion of the Statue garden, Aviary shade garden, Terrace garden, Centenary Garden lawn, and Ficus lawn.

Division G :—Area enclosed by the road running from North Gate to the tank bund through the Statue garden, and the Glass House Road, Main Road below the bund and Fern House road. This consists of the Shade garden, a portion of the Statue Garden, plant houses, pot garden, ground Fernery, the Bandstand garden, rockeries, the Italian garden, and the lawn to the south of it.

Division H :—Area bounded by Fern House road to the west, the Glass House road in north and east and Main Road below the tank bund towards the south. The area comprises the Pinatum, Filicium tope, and Lotus pond sections mainly.

Division I :—This small section comprises the old lavatory and a rock portion. Very few plants are found in this division.

Division J :—This division comprises the Magnolia collection, Japanese garden, Glass House, Acacia collection, Deer paddock, Pencil Cedar avenue, Casuarina collections, etc.

Division K :—Area bounded by road leading from the Main Gate up to the museum in the south, the wall in the north and the fruit nursery in the east. It consists of the Superintendent's quarters, indoor Nursery, Outdoor Nursery, Assistant Superintendent's Quarters, and Office.

Division L :—This is bounded by the wall on the north, east and south and Zanana Road in the west. It consists of the Fruit Nursery, manure pits, nala and Kempegowda Tower on the rocks.

The Main Gate

The Main Gate is situated in the northern side of Lalbagh near the western wall, and it is named Cameron's Gate as it was constructed when he was the Superintendent. The Main Gate actually consists of three gates side by side, the middle one being for the entry of vehicles and the other two for vehicles going out of the gardens.

The Main Gate has iron railings on either side which run for a few yards in an outward curve ending with a gate lodge at each end. The crescent shaped open space so formed outside the gate merges with Javarya Circle where Lalbagh Road from the north, Lalbagh Fort Road from the west, and Hosur Road from the east meet. Krumbiegel Road runs by the side of the western wall and curves at the northern end towards the east to join Javarya Circle. The left gate lodge is used as a police outpost.

On entering the garden through the gate we find a wide open ground, from which three main roads lead into the gardens, one to the Glass House, the second straight road through Statue Garden and the third to the West Gate.

Division "A"

Immediately on entering are found two young specimens of *Elaeis guineensis* (1), the African oil palm, the principal source of commercial palm oil, which is obtained from the seeds. They are planted in two circular platforms in the middle of the open ground and are very ornamental.

Lawn A 1

This is a narrow lawn adjoining the west wall up to the topiary garden ; on the east there is a path all along separating the adjoining bits, from this lawn. It commences from the left exit of the main gate. The first short tree behind railings is the *Cassia Spectabilis* (2), the yellow Archibalds cassia, which is a native of Tobago, a very showy tree.

The next adjoining tree similarly situated is *Jacaranda memosaefolia* (3), beautiful for its large showy panicles of bluish bell-shapped flowers which literally cover the entire tree in March–May and for its elegant mimosa-like leaves. It is a native of Brazil and is one of the most popular tree for home gardens in Bangalore.

To the south of these at the beginning of the lawn is a young specimen of ***Tabebuia guayacan*** (4) about 4 feet in height, many well-grown specimens of which are found in the gardens.

Towards the west of it is the ***Toddalia biblinosa*** (5).

Just by the side of it is ***Alangium Lamarkii*** (6), aged about 30 years. It has oblong or lanceolate slightly wavy leaves and bears fragrant yellowish-white flowers on the naked branches.

The next adjoining specimen is ***Bougainvillea spectabilis*** (7), one of the members of the showy and most ornamental shrubs.

Tamarindus Indica (8), the well-known and highly valued tree of India, is next to it. The pulp of the fruit is used for many food preparations.

In the corner adjoining the railings behind the police out-post is a big specimen of *Samanea Saman* (9) (*syn-Pithecolobium saman, Entirolobium saman*) (9), popularly known as the rain tree, which grows to a big size. It is said to have been introduced into Bangalore in 1878 and is now popular everywhere and largely used as a shade tree for avenues, which purpose it serves admirably. Its pods are sweet and eaten by cattle. In front of it, in the middle of the lawn, is another big specimen.

The next tree beside the railing is *Kigelia pinnata* (10), known as the sausage tree for its large, heavy brown fruit resembling sausages in appearance. It is native of tropical Africa, having large, deep red, unpleasant-smelling flowers dangling from the branches at the end of rope-like stalks measuring 4'–6' in length. It is a spreading big-sized tree, providing good shade, and hence used in avenue planting.

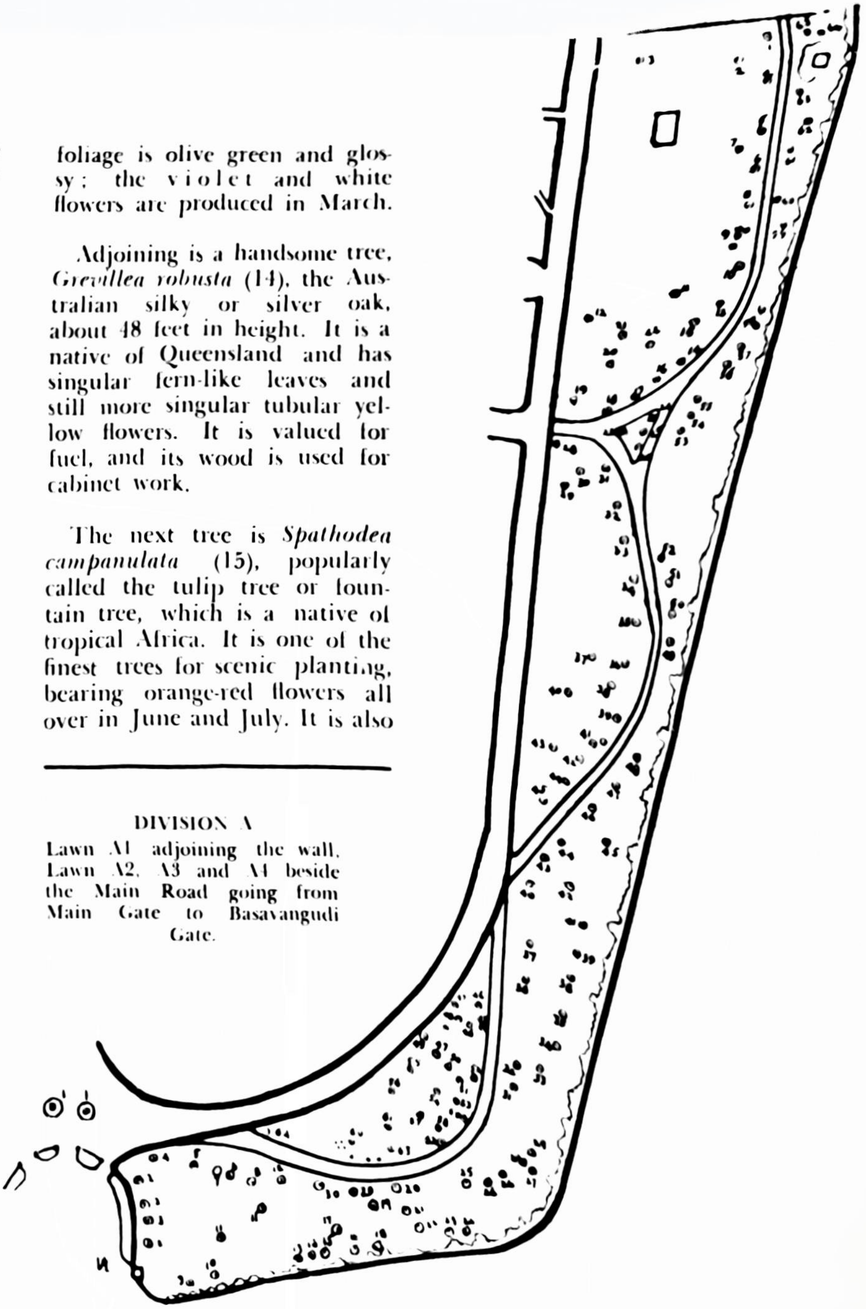
Opposite to it in line with the tamarind tree is *Thevetia nerifolia* (11), so named in honour of the monk Andre Thevet. It is also called the yellow oleander, as the flowers are bright yellow, while the long linear lanceolate leaves are not unlike those of the genus Nerium. It is a native of the West Indies; it blossoms freely during the rainy season, and its fruit is said to be poisonous. Another specimen is found towards the middle of the lawn.

Near the path and by the side of the tamarind is *Dracaena Circulosa* (12), about 10 feet in height.

In the back beside the compound is a fairly big tree of about 35 feet, *Bignonia magapotamica* (13). It is a native of Brazil. Magapotamica means " of Rio Grande ", the largest river in the Brazil. Its foliage is olive green and glossy; the violet and white flowers are produced in March.

Adjoining is a handsome tree, *Grevillea robusta* (14), the Australian silky or silver oak, about 48 feet in height. It is a native of Queensland and has singular fern-like leaves and still more singular tubular yellow flowers. It is valued for fuel, and its wood is used for cabinet work.

The next tree is *Spathodea campanulata* (15), popularly called the tulip tree or fountain tree, which is a native of tropical Africa. It is one of the finest trees for scenic planting, bearing orange-red flowers all over in June and July. It is also



DIVISION A

Lawn A1 adjoining the wall, Lawn A2, A3 and A4 beside the Main Road going from Main Gate to Basavangudi Gate.

called the African flame. It is largely used for avenue planting.

This tree may be seen alternately planted with *Grevillea robusta* by the side of the compound adjoining the lawn along with shrubs.

Streblus aspera (16) is situated next to it ; it is aged about 20 years. A craggy tree with milky juice, the leaves are rough and are used to polish wood and ivory. The flowers are aggregated, nearly sessile, stamens long and folded up, anthers leafy, fruit compressed, yellow.

In front of it is *Xylia Kerrii* (17) about 40 feet in height, a tree yielding good timber.

The next tree is *Dolichandrone platycalyx* (18) about 40 feet in height. It bears tubular bignonia-like flowers deep yellow in colour.

Opposite to it in the middle of the lawn is *Psidium-Guajava Variegata* (19).

To the south of it beside the path is *Parmentiera edulis* (20), bearing greenish flowers and edible fruit.

Towards the east of it at the edge of the lawn is another specimen almost of the same age. To the east of it is *Stereospermum sauveolens* (30), aged about 16 years. It sheds its leaves in January and is usually quite bare. It bears profuse crop of sweetly fragrant flowers of whitish or rosy purple colour, having pale or yellowish throat.

The next tree to the west of it and near the old well by the side of the railing is *Dillenia Indica* (21), a beautiful tree of spreading habit with bright green leaves having conspicuous lateral nerves ending in a tooth at the margin and very fragrant pure white flowers 9" in diameter succeeded by fruit enclosed in five thickened parsistent sepals forming a ball. The sepals have an agreeable acidity and are used in curries.

Near this beside the wall is *Randia macrantha* (22), valued for its ornamental flower.

Canarium Commune (23), about 45 feet high, is the next notable tree, and it is called Java almond because the kernel of the fruit is edible and resembles the almond.

A few steps further is *Bignonia undulata* (24), about 8–10 feet in height. It is considered the poor man's fuel tree in Baroda.

Almost in front of it towards in path is *Bauhinia Purpurea* (25), the mountain ebony, which bears fragrant reddish purple flowers in May and June and looks highly attractive. The bark yields a textile fibre, also used for tanning and dying. The wood can be used in carpentry and for agricultural implements, and the leaves provide fodder. The purple flowers are eaten in some places in curry and chutney.

A few steps to the west are two trees of the same genus, *Bauhinia variegata* (26), which bears fragrant white flowers with variegated pale mauve and deep red flowers in May–June when the tree is leafless.

The next clump of three big trees are *Tamarindus Indica* (27, 28 and 29), met with already.

This is a corner from where the compound wall curves and runs south to the West Gate.

The next tree towards the path to the south of these three tamarind trees is *Citharexylum subserratum* (31), about 15 feet in height. Introduced from Jamaica and Antigua, it bears white fragrant flowers in drooping racemes, for which it is admired.

The next in line is *Schinus dependens* (32), about 8 feet in height, which bears yellow flowers.

Trewia nudiflora (33) behind the preceding, in the middle of the lawn. It is a lofty tree of rapid growth growing to 60–80 feet. The flowers are dioecous and yellow in colour.

The next tree towards the wall is *Jacaranda memosae-folia* (34), already met with. Almost in line towards the south of it is *Cedrela odorata* (35), about 30 feet in height (of the mahogany family), which bears creamy white flowers. It also called Jamaica cedar or West Indian cedar, a native of Honduras, Jamaica and other parts of tropical America. It is said to be the most valuable timber tree of Jamaica, well adapted for interior house fitting, furniture and cabinet work. In front of it towards the south is *Tamarindus indica* (36), met with already.

The next tree towards the south, *Filicium decipens* (37), about 12 feet in height, a pretty fern-leaved evergreen tree. It is employed locally for avenue and scenic planting. It is indigenous to Ceylon and the Western Ghats.

To south of *Cedrela odorata* towards the wall is *Cedrela toona* (38), a moderate tree of Malnad and Coorg. It is generally known as the white cedar, and the timber is very useful for building, furniture, etc., Cattle browse on the green leaves and fruit when they have a chance. Red and yellow dyes, called gulhari, are afforded by the honey-scented white flowers.

Diospyros Embryopteris (39), is the next specimen, known by its Sanskrit name Tinduka. A handsome evergreen tree, fruit the size of a large apple, coloured green and abounding in tannic acid ; an oil of medicinal value is expressed from the seed.

At the conal point of the lawn near the path is *Tamarindus indica* (40) ; the fruit is red fleshed.

Almost behind it near the wall is *Memusops Elengi* (41), which bears white fragrant flowers and yellow fruit.

In front of it to the south is *Chorisia speciosa* (42), a small tree which is usually bare of leaves in February when it bears flowers of creamy white with dry tufts of anthers, and gives useful silky cotton from the pods.

In front of it and to the south of the tamarind is *Cordia alba* (43), a small tree which bears creamy-white flowers. A tree of the same genus, *Cordia myxa* (44), is next to it. It bears yellowish brown sweetish bulbs which are eaten by cowherds and village children.

Bombax ceiba (45), is the next tree situated towards the wall. It is a large deciduous tree, bearing white flowers, which grows to a very large size.

Towards the path to the south is *Alstonia mac-*

rophylla (46), about 30 feet in height. It has whorled leaves and bears greenish-white flowers. The specific name, scholaris, is said to have originated from the frequent use of the wood in Indian schools, both as blackboards and sand planks on which children trace their letters.

The next tree in line with *Bombax Ceiba* is *Lafoensia macrophylla* (47), a medium-sized tree which bears creamy-white ornamental flowers. It is valued medicinally.

The next important specimen is *Andira fraxinifolia* (48), an ornamental tree which bears purple flowers.

The lawn narrows down here and again widens, and the specimens found immediately is *Anda gomesii* (49), a handsome Brabilian tree which bears a large curious ash-coloured fruit, something like a coconut in form but smaller and foure angled. In Brazil a pale yellow oil having cathartic properties is expressed from the seed. Being bare of leaves only for about a fortnight, it forms a good avenue tree. It bears cream-coloured flowers, and the timber is useful.

The next tree met with is *Berrya Quinculocularis* (50), related to the Trincomalee wood tree.

Bassia latifolia (51), the Manhava tree, is valued by the people of Central India, Nagpur and Bihar. It is the flowers, cream-coloured, with their thick juicy petals, that constitute the chief value of the tree. The fallen flowers are collected, dried, pounded and made into cakes or sweetmeats. They are also an excellent fodder for milch-cows. The fruit is eaten or crushed, and a thick oil is extracted from it. The wood is used for railway sleepers and in some places for the construction of temple cars.

Next to it is *Sterculia alata* (52), a rare tree. At Chittagong it is called Buddha's coconut on account of the big size of its fruit, 6 inches in diameter hanging from a long stalk.

The lawn widens here and the area is rocky. Over the rock, *Agave angustifolia marginata*, and very near it *Fourcroya gigantia* and *Bryophyllum tubiflorum*. Behind these are *Fourcroya Lindenii*. In the background is *Bougainvillea Speciosa* and on the northern side is *Bougainvillea Louis Wathan*.

The tree near the path is *Lagerstroemia flos reginae rosea* (53), popularly called Pride of India. The variety bears very bright rose-coloured sprays of flowers in April and May and presents a splendid sight. Behind this is *Agave decipens*.

Diospyros mespeliformis (54) and *Diospyros Embryopteris* (55) are next to it in line; the former is a small tree bearing creamy-white flowers and edible fruit.

The next tree is *Terminalia Arjuna* (56) of about 16 years, a tree of Malnad. It derives it name from Prof. Arjuna of Calcutta University. This tree attains a big size by wide-spreading burtresses at the base of the trunk. Bears creamy flowers.

The next tree nearing the wall is *Albizzia Lucida* (57), which grows to a large tree and bears creamy-white scented flowers.

At the narrowest region, nearer the wall, is *Lagerstroemia tomentosa* (58). The next tree near the wall is the common tamarind tree (59).

The next big tree is *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (60), the kopak tree of Java, a much smaller tree than its relative *Bombax malabaricum* although the trunk bears some resemblance to the latter, being tall, but it is not so wide spreading; it bears white flowers. The floss or silky hair borne on the seed is the tree kopak of commerce which is used in stuffing mattresses and pillows, and the wood is said to be used in toy making.

The next, a rather short tree, is *Couroupita guianensis* (61), also called the cannonball tree, so called from the spherical shape of the fruit. It is a native of tropical America. The flowers are borne in long woody racemes often measuring four to five feet in length and springing from the stem, and the flowers are scented and curious having a wood-like structure made up of united stamens in the centre of the flower which seem to represent the polycephalous Naga of Vishnu's sleep. This is indeed a curious example of an indigenous worship grafted on a foreign tree.

The next tree towards the wall is *Nyctanthes arbortristis* (62), which is a hardy large shrub or small tree with rough hairy leaves. It is very popular in Hindu gardens where it is grown for the sweet scent of its flowers which are much valued for puja purposes. The flowers are very pretty having a white corolla and an orange-red tube and centre, and are produced in plenty in September, October and November. They open in the night and are cast off in the morning.

The next tree, away towards the path, is *Stereospermum xylocarpum* (63), bearing pods like the horns of a buffalo, therefore called Konana Kombu in Kannada. The flowers are borne in terminal erect penicles which precede the young leaves in March.

Stereospermum xylocarpum in flower

The corolla is large, white, fragrant and fugacious, usually strewing the ground immediately under tree. The tree is a bare of leaves in February–March for about a month.

To the right of it is small temple with *Thevetia* hedge in front and side actually hiding it from view. To the right is found the rain tree towards the wall and in front of it *Bassia latifolia*.

Next we have the Topiary garden. Before proceeding to this we cover the bits of lawns lying between the preceding and the main road. The specimens found in it may be examined, starting from here to the main gate.

Lawn A 2

The first tree, *Gardenia gummifera* (1), a small tree, is found near the path separating this lawn from the previous one. Buds and foliage are resinous and shining as if they have been plunged in water. It bears large flowers, white in colour and changing to yellow, fragrant, appearing in May with the young leaves. The wood is white and very hard, and is said to be used for engraving.

Near it in the interior of the lawn is a specimen of *Acalypha Sanderiana* (2), a small shrub grown for its long drooping spikes of crimson flowers. The leaves are broad and dark green in colour. A very ornamental shrub.

To the east of it towards the main road in the lawn is *Lawsonia alba* (3), the henna shrub, from which henna dye is produced by crushing the leaves. The dye is applied to the finger nails and toes ; it is particularly grown and used by Mohammadans. The flowers are sweetly fragrant and are used for puja.

To the northern side of *Gardenia gummifera* is *Agelaea globosa* (4).

The next tree is *Amoora Rohituka* (5) a tall spreading evergreen tree of the Western Ghats belonging to the neem family. It provides very good shade.

The next tree is *Adenanthera pavonia* (6), the redwood tree, often mistaken for the red sandalwood. It is a native of Malaya. It is readily identified by its bright scarlet seeds commonly used as weights by goldsmiths and others. Each seed is supposed to weigh exactly 4 grains and therefore the tree is also called the bead tree. They are also worn as bead-necklaces. The heartwood is reddish. Rubbed upon a wet stone it affords a red paste, which Brahmins apply to the forehead after bathing.

In the interior of the lawn near the preceding two specimens is *Bougainvillea Formosa* (7), a fine ornamental shrub.

To the northern side of *Adenanthera Pavonia* is *Bignonia magapotamica* (8), next to which is a clump of self-sown *Pongamia glabra* (9), the Indian beach. It is a very fine shade tree growing to a moderate size with shining dark green leaves bearing pendent racemes of lilac-rose flowers. Proceeding from this clump in the northern direction we meet with another specimen *Cedrela odorata* (10), and in front of it near to middle of the lawn is *Lawsonia alba* (11).

Very near to the main road at the eastern end of the lawn is a specimen of the gigantic, stately

Cereus peruvianus (12), aged about 40 years. It is popularly called the Peruvian Cactus. It is a columnar cactus attaining 20–25 feet in height with a diameter of about 8 inches and having 6–8 angles about 1½ inch in depth. On the younger parts, the angles are armed with short brown spines. The flowers arise directly from the angles of the stem and open in the evening.

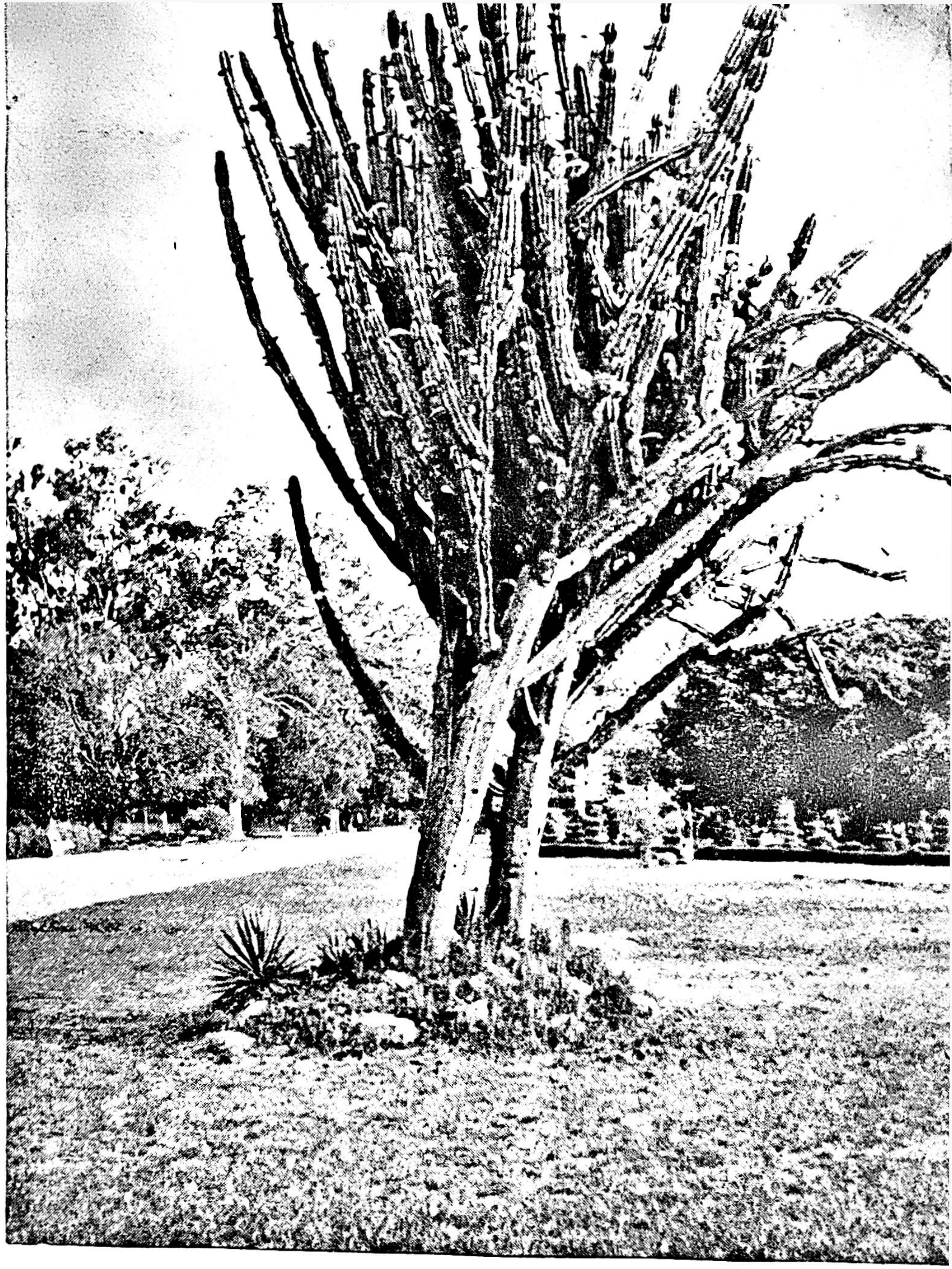
To the east of *Cedrela odorata* we come across a specimen of *Dolichandrone platycalyx* (13), next to which is *Terminalia Arjuna* (14).

Between these two and situated nearer to the latter towards the south is *Pterocarpus indicus* (15). It is a large Burmese tree with wide-spreading rounded top and drooping branchlets. It bears golden, sweet-scented flowers several times a year. It is a valuable timber tree.

Next to *Terminalia Arjuna* along the edge of the garden is *Entirolobium timbosa* (16).

Callistemon lanceolatus (17), the well-known bottlebrush tree, is the next specimen along the edge. It is a moderate sized Australian tree, with narrow, stiff lanceolate leaves and bears beautiful flowers, with bright scarlet stamens produced on old branches. It is very beautiful in April and in August–September.

The next tree in the edge of the lawn is *Clero-*



Cereus peruvianus. Behind it in the south is Topiary Garden and the big tree most prominently seen behind it is *Bombax Ceiba*.

dendron scandens (18), a very ornamental shrub with fine flowers.

In corner of the lawn, near the main road, is *Gelonium lanceolaria* (19), an evergreen tree of conical growth. It bears staminate flowers, small, crowded at the nodes, creamy-white in colour ; the wood is said to be exceptionally good for house building.

Another specimen of *Lawsonia alba* (20), *Lagerstroemia Indica* (21) and *Hibiscus siriacus* (22) are found near the Peruvian Cactus in the interior of the lawn. *Lagerstroemia Indica* is a deciduous flowering shrub which bears bright pink flowers in the season when the bush is bare of leaf. It is also called the crape myrtle.

At the angle is *Juniperus chinensis,* called the Chinese juniper clipped into round shape. It is a dwarf bluish green shrub.

The triangular piece of lawn between this lawn and lawn 3 is very small and contains only four trees, one in each corner and the other at the base towards the west. They are *Lagerstroemia tomentosa* (23), *L. glabra* (24), *L. Flos raginae* (25) and *L. Glabra* (26). *L. Flos raginae* bears large purple flowers and is very showy in early summer.

Lawn A 3

In the angle of the lawn by the side of the road is *Juniperus Chinensis* (28) corresponding to the one in the preceding lawn.

A few yards further, interior to the lawn, are *Bougainvillea purple king* (29), a fine ornamental shrub, and *Gelonium lanceolaria* (30), an evergreen tree of conical growth. The latter has small, oblong-lanceolate to ovate leaves and bears small staminate creamy-white flowers crowded at the nodes.

At the edge of the lawn towards the triangular lawn is found another specimen of *Clerodendron scandens* (31).

The next tree at the edge is *Parkia biglandulosa* (32), an evergreen tree introduced from Africa and the Malay peninsula, which has five pinnate leaves like those of the gold mohur. The inflorescence is remarkable, consisting as it does of numerous globular heads suspended by a long peduncle. At first the heads are of a brown velvetty colour, changing to a darker hue, but when the flowers open they become white, and trees laden alternately with these white and dark balls command a close inspection. A large quantity of pollen is discharged from the flower head, which if collected and stirred in water, affords a refreshing drink.

The next tree along the edge is *Sterulia platanifolia* (33) the Japanese varnish tree. Flowers small and creamy-white.

We find here another specimen of *Diospyros Embryopteris* (34). The next interesting plant is *Tecoma Argantia* (35) a beautiful tree of Paraguay, another beautiful specimen of which is found in the garden. Next 'to it is another specimen of *Pterocarpus indicus* (36), and also *Cordia myxa* (37), which is situated to the east of it in the interior of the lawn.

The next tree to the north is *Peltophorum inerme* (38).

Going along the edge of the lawn, to the north of *Pterocarpus indicus,* is *Spathodea actinophylla* (39).

To the east of it almost in the middle of the lawn is *Delonix regia* (Poinciana regia) (40) which is called by several popular names, flame of the forest, flamboyant, the gold mohur, the peacock tree, etc. It is a tree of Madagascar and bears crimson-yellow to gold flowers in April–May and looks splendid with the whole top of the tree covered with flowers. It is good for shade also, and makes a fashionable avenue. Bears sword-like pods 2 feet long, first green and then turn black.

Next to *Spathodea* is a clump of three trees, two *Mangifera indica* (41) and one *Pongamia glabra* (42). *Mangifera indica* or the mango tree is the most common of Indian fruit trees, and the mango is considered the king of fruits. To the east of this clump in the middle of the lawn is *Tamarindus Indica* (43).

Next to this group along the edge is *Cestrum diurnum* (44), an ornamental shrub which bears white flowers in small clusters, scented during the day, and the leaves are evergreen and polished.

The last tree is *Cordia MacLeovii* (45).

Lawn A 4

The next adjoining lawn to the north of the preceding lawn extends up to the Main Gate (see plan). In this lawn are found some important plants, particularly *Erythrinas* and *Tabebuias.*

Immediately at the beginning of the narrow portion of the lawn we find a collection of Erythrinas. Prominent among them are two *Erythrina Umbrosa* (46), three *E. suberosa* (47), one *E. stricta* (48), and two *E. ovalifolia* (49). *E. Umbrosa* grows to a tree and bears orange-coloured flowers ; *E. suberosa* is a middle-sized tree with corky bark and light scarlet flowers, and *E. stricta* a short tree bearing scarlet flowers.

To the north of these, nearly in the middle of the lawn, is *Sophora secundiflora* (51), a small evergreen tree bearing violet-blue fragrant flowers.

A few feet west of it is *Schinus terebinthifolius* (52), a small tree which bears scarlet berries.

The tree near the path is *Citharexylum fruiticosa* (53), a small tree, its white flowers dropping in clusters.

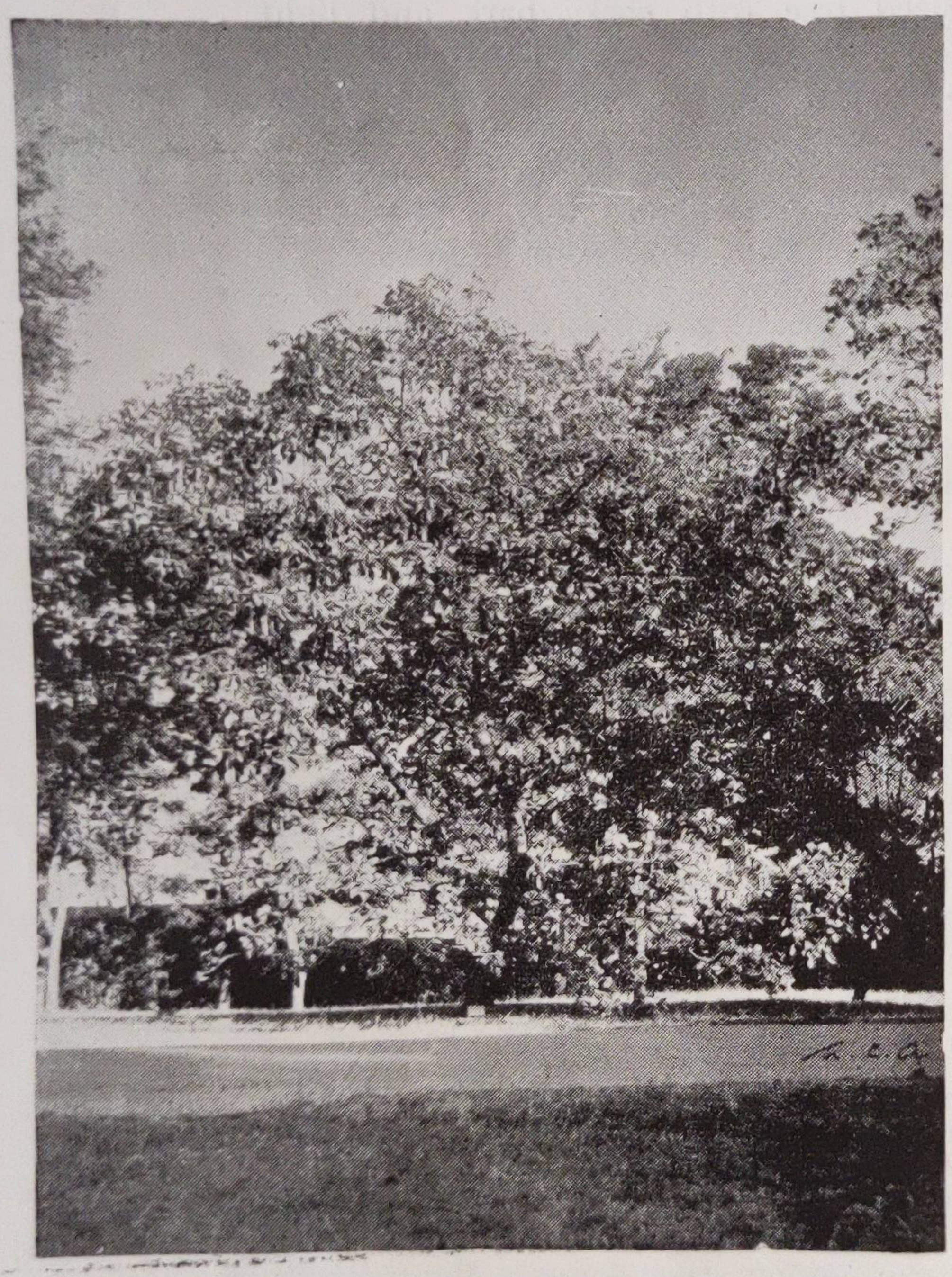
To the east of it near the middle of the lawn is a fairly big specimen of *Tabebuia guayacan* (54), which bears lovely deep lilac flowers in the form of bouquets or bunches. It is one of the loveliest of ornamental flowering trees.

The tree near the main road is *Erythrina Corallodendron* (55), a tree with prickles which bears deep scarlet flowers.

The big tree to the east of it is *Couroupita guianensis* (55-A).

The big tree to the north of it is *Tabebuia rosea* (56), which bears beautiful rosy pink flowers ; when in full bloom it is one of the most beautiful trees.

The next prominent tree towards the path is *Tabebuia trifylla* (57), a member of the same family.



Above : *Tabebuia rosea* is seen in flower (Near clipped *Bougain*

Left : *Erythrina umbrosa*

Tabebuia spectabilis in full bloom

A moderate sized tree, it bears white flowers suffused with pink.

Towards the path is a specimen of *Colvillea racemosa* (58), a tree with the general aspect of *Poinciana regia.* It bears beautiful orange-red-scarlet-yellow flowers; a very graceful tree.

The next tree beside the path is *Nauclea orientalis* (59), and the big tree to the east by the side of the shrubs is *Stereospermum sauveolens* (60), which bears pale yellow flowers.

A young tree of about 5 feet to the north of *Tabebuia rosea* is *Saraca declinata* (61). It is a small tree belonging to the group of Asoka and bears dark yellow flowers.

The next interesting plant is *Pilocarpus racemosus* (62), a shrub, the source of the drug jaborandi.

Tabebuia spectabilis (63), one of the most spectacular of flowering ornamental trees, is seen by the side of the path. It bears yellow flowers in bunches.

The big tree at the end of this lawn is *Stereospermum sauveolens* (64).

Section A 5: Topiary Garden

Next to the Lawns No. A 1 and No. A 2 to the south is a Topiary Garden. Cypresses have been grown and clipped into various attractive shapes, and on the three sides there is a hedge of *Clerodendron inerme* clipped to about 2 feet height. In the background adjacent to the wall is a small plant house converted into a rest house. From this area there is a fine vista of terrace gardens presenting the fountain, the bandstand, fairy fountain and lastly the Glass House to the view. This garden was laid out in 1937.

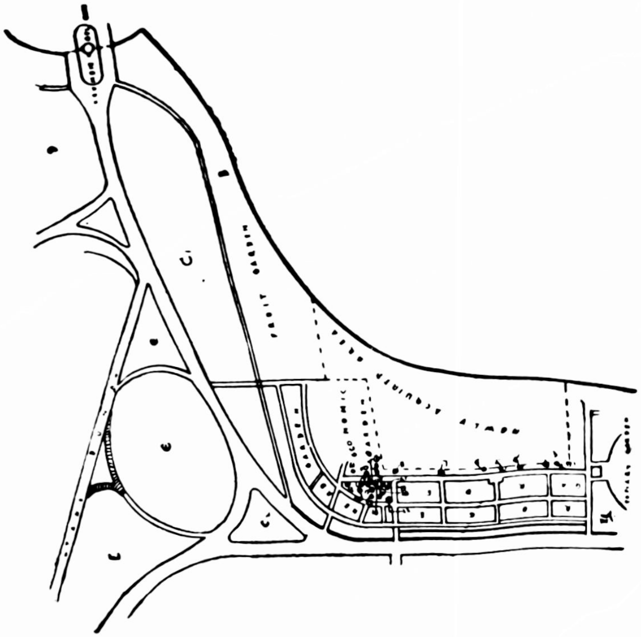
Section A 5: Rose Garden

Beyond the Topiary garden is the Rose garden. The land to the west of it which consisted of slums was acquired last year and the compound wall which separated it from the Rose garden has been demolished and the wall behind the Topiary garden is continued along the Krumbiegel Road. It is proposed to extend the Economic Garden to this area.

Between the Rose garden and the newly acquired area there is a row of trees. The first tree which is conspicuous is *Hura crepitans* (1), the sand box wood tree, which is about 40 years of age and 25 feet in height. The fruit resembles a small orange without the peel, and when ripe its numerous valves burst with an elastic jerk and seeds are shot out. The sap of the leaves and bark is said to be highly poisonous. It is a native of Tropical America.

The next tree is *Terminalia chebula* (2), about 30 feet in height and about 50–55 years old. The fruits (myrabalans) are used in dyeing and tanning and also in medicine.

The next gigantic tree with a very big trunk and buttressed roots is *Bombax cieba* (3) (syn. *Cieba pentandra*).



Division A :—Topiary garden (A5), Rose garden (A6) and Economic garden (A7).
Division B :—Fruit garden.
Division C, D and E.

The next tree is *Aegle Marmelos* (4), the bael tree, which is revered in India. The fruit resembles the wood-apple but is larger in size, delicious to the taste, fragrant and nutritious.

The tree next to it is *Achras sapota* (5), grafted on *Bassia latifolia* stock and is about 45 years old. A valuable fruit tree of the West Indies grown in our gardens. The fruit of this tree is very sweet. Adjacent to this is *Nephelium litchi* (6), which is about 50 years old. The fruit is a native of China. The fruit is dried like raisins, and forms an extensive article of commerce.

Proceeding further closer to the path we find *Rosa laevigata* (7) (the cherokee-rose), a creeper got from Yokohama, Japan ; and beside it is another *Aegle Marmelos*, the bael tree. This big tree next to it is *Acer oblongum* (8), the maple tree, aged about 50 years. There are no important specimens next to it.

In front of the above row of plants that is to the east are rose collections in long beds. Between these beds and the main road there is the hedge of *Clerodendron inerme* which is a continuation from the Topiary garden.

The next plant is *Embelia mustachii* (9), the raphe plant, found in line with *Rosa laevigata.*

The creeper found next to it is *Landolphia Kerkii* (10) an ornamental creeper, a native of Africa. The coagulated latex is used for rubber and it is called African and Madagascar rubber.

The next small plant is *Erythroxylum Coca* (11) a plant of Peru which is the source of cocaine. Close to it is a small plant of *Tabernaemontana* valued for its flowers.

The Rose garden in front of this row of trees ends and in the same line a Herbary is designed where several herbs are grown in narrow beds.

Between the Herbary and the foregoing trees are some interesting plants. The small tree found almost in front of the cocaine plant is *Helecteres isora* (12), known as the screw tree, which is a native of India. Excellent fibre is obtained from the inner bark. Beside this is a small water cistern.

The plant close to it between the herb bed and the cistern is *Grewia integrifolia* (13).

The next tree to the north towards the Rose garden is *Bixa orellana* (14), a plant indigenous to America, cultivated for its seeds. The red pulpy covering of the seed (the testa) is used in dyeing and it is known as Arnatto. Close by is *Breynia rhamnoides* (15).

The next tree is *Erythroxylon monogynum* (16), known to many people as the red cedar and bastard sandal. Excellent charcoal is made from the wood. The heartwood which is hard and fragrant is said to afford an oil. The specimen is about 6 feet high, and shrub-like.

Next to it is a big *Acacia ferruginea* (17), with a brownish bark. It is a sacred tree to Hindus. It is said in the Mahabharata that Arjuna placed his *Gandiva* (bow presented to him by Indra) on this tree before he went in disguise to serve under Virata. The tree flowers in April and seeds ripen in June or July. Close by, almost under it, is *Gymnosporia montana* (18), a prickly bush a very common plant found in the countryside. When softened by beating, the leaves become useful as a green food for cattle.

Next to it are three specimens of *Rhus taxinodendron* (19).

The next two plants are *Paliurus Spinachristi* (20), with thorny crown.

The next tree is *Phyllanthus emblica* (21). The tree which is towards the herbary is *Breynia rhamnoides* (22), under which a seat has been placed.

Near *Acacia ferruginea* besides the herbary are a *Jasminum nudiflorum* (23), and four *Punica granatum floroplano*, valued as ornamental shrubs.

Section A 7 : Economic Garden

The Economic Garden is found adjoining and to the south of the newly acquired area in Division A (See Divisional Plan). Here are found a collection of some economically important plants planted in parallel beds arranged in the south and north direction. Between the Economic garden and the main road going to Krumbiegel Gate there is the continuation of the Herb garden which consists of narrow curved short beds arranged parallel to the Clerodendron hedge. The noteworthy trees in this section are the following.

First row :—

Observing from north to south, the first tree in the first row is *Clausena willdenovii*. It is a tropical plant, the fruit of which is edible. The tree is found away from the bed to the north where there was a compound before acquisition of the adjacent area.

The first tree in the bed is a specimen of the walnut tree. The bed also contains shrubs of *Plumbago zylanicum, P. Capensis, P. Capensis alba* and *P. Coccinea.*

The next small tree is *Pistacia chinensis,* a shrub. The kernel of the fruit is eaten in China.

The next three trees are *Caffea liberica, Caffea excelsa* and *Caffea arabica. C. arabica* is a large shrub having 3–6 inches long and thin leaves; *C. excelsa* is a large shrub having 3–6 inches long leaves but narrower than that of previous one; *C. liberica* is a small tree having leaves longer than in the previous ones.

The plant to the south of these in the next bed is *Laurus nobilis,* the sweet bay or laurel bay. The leaves are aromatic and are used in condiments, and the berries in veterinary medicine. A few leaves are often packed in fig boxes to give the figs a flavour.

Second Row :—North to south.

The first tree is *Canarium commune,* the Java almond. The fruit is edible. It furnishes the resin '*Manila Elemi*'.

The next plant is *Catha edulis,* the leaves of which are chiefly used for preparing tea by Arabs under the name khat or cafta.

The next plant is *Nandina domestica,* the Chinese sacred plant, the leaves of which are used for worship and decorating houses. A small, erect shrub, graceful at all times. Leaflets entire, young growth prettily tinged with red and the bases of lower stalks often swollen into red globular bodies. Flowers white followed by red berries. It is popularly known as the sacred bamboo.

The next plant is *Liquidambar formosana,* a native of North America. It yields the gum called gum storax of commerce.

The next tree is *Pimenta officinalis,* the allspice plant. Fruit used as spice, leaves in confectionery.

To the south of it in the next bed beside *Laurus nobilis* is a short specimen of *Vitex negundo.* Its leaves have bluish tinge underneath. The tree is of medicinal value.

In the same bed to the west of it is a tall tree of *Sterculia diversifolia* the Curjong fodder tree of Australia. The next tree to the south is a big tree of *Alurites Fordii,* the source of tung oil. Near the hedge, almost on the foot-path of the main road, is a Sapota tree.

Third Row :—North to south.

The first tree is *Prosopis pubescens,* a small tree. In the bed are found small plants of *Derris uliginosa.*

The next plant is *Chrysophyllum Cainito,* a small evergreen tree, the leaves being of a golden hue underneath and therefore very ornamental. It is the "star apple" of the West Indies, the fruit of which is of the size of an English apple. The pulp is delicious if the fruit is allowed to remain on the tree until it is ripe.

The next plant is *Thespesia populnea,* the portia tree, whose solitary yellow flowers of big size make it very attractive. It is a moderately big sized tree planted in avenues.

The next short specimen is *Ilex Carnuta,* the holy plant of Israel. Like the neem leaves in our country they put them on the doors.

The next tree is *Myristica fragrans,* the nutmeg tree of the Moluccas. The oil is used in medicine; the nut in confectionery, etc.

The next three trees beside the beds of the Herbs garden are *Hymenaea Courbaril, Pterocorpus marsupium* and *Myroxylon tubiflorum.*

Fourth Row :—North to south.

The first plant is *Prosopis juliflora,* a small tree with many pairs of leaflets, very close, rather thin in texture and elliptical to oblong, apex and base blunt and rounded.

The next tree is *Haematoxylon campechianum,* the American logwood tree, which does not attain its full height here. The red coloured heart-wood affords a well-known dye. The yellow flowers are showy and sweet-scented.

The next tree is *Garuga pinnata,* and beside it we find *Acacia dealbata,* the silver wattle, the bark of which is used in tanning.

The next specimen, a big tree, it *Garcinia indica,* with drooping branches, leaves red when young.

The next tree is *Bursera Delpechiana,* a short tree known as the Mexican lavender tree. The leaflets are membranous, smooth on both sides, with netted veins. Highly fragrant. Linaloa oil, extracted from seed and twigs, is used in confectionery, etc.

The next plant is *Diospyrus discolour,* the Japanese plum tree, valued for its fruit.

The two trees next to it near the Herbary are *Taraktogenos Kurzii,* a small tree, the source of an oil which is a remedy for leprosy; and *Entrolobium timbova,* a big tree providing good shade, and its leaves serve as green manure.

Fifth Row :—North to south.

The first tree in this row is *Cinnamomum zeylanicum,* a small evergreen tree indigenous to Ceylon, Burma, and the Deccan peninsula. The new bark affords the Cingalese Cinnamon of commerce, and the aromatic leaves are extensively used in condiments and medicine. The essential oil of cinnamon is obtained from the liber, but other oils are afforded by the leaves and root.

Cryptostegia grandiflora and Cryptostegia madagascariensis are found next to it side by side. The former is an ornamental climber for its pretty flowers. Another specimen of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* is found next to these.

The next tree is a large specimen of *Ceiba pentandra* (Rose Flowering) having horizontal spreading branches and wide flung, thin buttresses, trunk spiny.

Next Group :—

West of the foregoing row are found big fruit trees of *Manihot glaziovii, Sapium insigne, Castilloa elastica* in one row and close by a gigantic specimen of *Ceiba pentandra* (creamy-white flowers) and *Eri-*

odendron anfractuosum, a large deciduous tree with horizontal branches in whorls, stem armed with woody conical prickles, leaves digitate.

The big tree towards the Herb Garden is *Albizizia richardiana*; to the west of it are found *Bixa orellana* and *Celtis australis.*

Division B

This section is situated next to the Economic Garden to the west ending at the Krumbiegel Gate. On the northern side is the compound wall and to the southern side is the clerodendron hedge. The Fruit garden contains many exotic fruit plants introduced from various parts of the world and is one of the important sections of the garden. The trees are planted in approximate but clear rows in the north-south direction. The plants contained in the rows are as follows :—

First Row :—South to north.

Ponteria suavis, a small tree. Crowded at the ends of the branches. Fruit pear-shaped with a thin edible pericarp possessing a delicate perfume.

Averrhoa carambola. The popular komorac.

Gliditschia ferrox. The honey locust tree. Leaves pinnate, covered with spines. Flowers greenish in spikes.

Bassia latifolia. A moderate-sized tree. Close to it there is a specimen of *Caryota urens.*

Manihot glaziovii. Bud protection is well exhibited by this plant. The petiole of the young leaf curls upwards and inwards so that the leaf is brought above the bud.

Second Row :—North to south.

Eugenia Jambolana.

Diospyros mespiliformis. Situated close to the preceding species.

Prunus capuli, a small plant with oblong, long and lanceolate leaves.

Vangueria edulis. Its fruit resembles an apple, succulent, edible, containing five stones.

Carissa Karanda. A small plant. Fruit edible.

Third Row :—South to north.

Eugenia excelsa. Two short plant.

Carissa carandas grandiflora. A scandant big shrub.

Olea Europea, a short tree, bears small oblong or lanceolate leaves with axillary forking. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant.

Balanites aegyptica. About 50–60 feet in height and nearly 40 years old.

Grewia tiliaefolia, a small tree, known as *Falsa* tree.

Aberia Caffra, a small thorny tree; fruit one inch in diameter, yellow, acid.

Citrus aurantifolia (Malta variety).

Pleiogynium solandri, a large tree with high trunk. An Australian plant.

Phytolacca disica. The lettuce tree of Holland.

Fourth Row :—North to south.

Broussonetia papyrifera, the paper mulberry; the bark is used for paper manufacture. Many specimens are found in the row along the wall.

Eagle Mermilos (Banares variety). The twiner is *Combretum ovalifolium.*

Garcinia Indica. A short tree with drooping branches. Fruit globose, 1½ inch in diameter, purple seeds embedded in a red acid pulp.

Cresentia Cujete. The calabash tree.

Chrysophyllum Cainito. The star apple tree.

Macadamia ternifolia. A small tree.

Eugenia Michelii, a shrub; berry about 1 inch in diameter, ribbed, resembling a miniature tomato, edible, with a spicy, acid flavour. Much esteemed for jellies.

Pouteria suavis, a short tree, leaves crowded at the end of the branches; fruit pear-shaped with a thin edible pericarp possessing a delicate perfume.

Fifth Row :—South to north.

Feijoa sellowiana, a shrubby plant; leaves entire oval, silvery grey. Flowers small and red in colour.

Baikiea insignis. About 5 feet in height with thick leaves. The flowers are snow-white with lower petals or tip lemon yellow; it measures about 10 inches across and is therefore said to the largest flower in the Leguminosae.

Cola acuminata. Source of kola nuts, which form a principal article of trade in West Africa. The nuts contain much caffein, and when chewed confer considerable power of sustaining fatigue.

Garcinia livingstonii.

Morus nigra. A large fruiting variety. A shrub, leaves dark dull green, used for feeding silk-worms.

Persea Americana, a pear-shaped fruit called popularly the butter fruit.

Persea gratissima. A Hawaii variety.

Proteum caudatum. A small tree with green bark; fruit the size of a large pea.

Sixth Row :—North to south.

Proteum caudatum. Another specimen west of the preceding.

Aberia Caffra. Found almost in the middle of the lawn, far from the preceding tree.

Psidium guajava. An arborescent shrub or small tree.

Grewia populaenifolia.

Olea cuspidata. A very short specimen.

Triphasia trifoliata. Found beside the hedge.

Seventh Row :—South to north.

Morus Nigra, the black mulberry, Kulu variety.

Psidium montana. A short tree.

Spondias mangifera. The hog variety. A small tree.

Anona squamosa, the purple variety.

Anona Cherimoir.

Broussonettia papyrifera. A short tree.

Eighth Row :—North to south.

Eugenia fragrans. Two trees, *Zyzyphus vulgaris.* A middle sized tree with drooping branches.

Mammea americana. The mamme apple tree. A short tree of compact growth.

Citrus decumena, the pumelo a small tree.

Pouteria suavis. Situated to the west of *Morus nigra.*

Ninth Row :—

Anona palustris, a medium-sized tree; two specimens.

Anona muricata. A short tree (sour sop).

Anona raticulata (bullock's heart).

Vangueria edulis. The oil derived from it is edible.

Tenth Row and *Eleventh Row* :—

Both rows have 6 varieties of *Persea gratissima* in each.

Sapindus Mukorossi, the rose-flavoured soapnut, used for washing.

Twelfth Row :—North to south.

Diospyros Embryopteris. The ebony tree. It has a compact round head.

Artocarpus Lakoocha, a large tree, fruits.

Psidium montana. A shrub with red leaves in younger stages. It is popularly called the mountain guava or strawberry guava.

Eugenia nobilis, a big tree having horizontal branches.

Muntingia calabra, the Burmese plum ; leaves arranged horizontally ; fruit small, edible.

Thirteenth Row :—South to north.

Anona Palustris. Situated and west of the preceding tree.

Artocarpus hypergyracea. Situated in the middle of the lawn. Fruit hard when not ripe, edible.

Vitex peduncularis, a large tree. A decoction of the leaves is used for blackwater fever.

Eugenia fragrans.

Grewia sp. ?

Fourteenth Row :—North to south.

Eugenia jambose.

Anona squamosa and

Camarea edulis, the Mexican apple, are situated at the southern end.

Fifteenth Row :—South to north.

Melia sp.

Zizyphus jujuba, large and long fruiting variety.

Artocarpus Lakoocha.

Zizyphus jujuba. Round fruiting.

Sixteenth Row :—North to south.

Ficus carica. Black Turkey variety. It does not bear fruit here.

Anona cherimola. Both the trees are found at the southern end of the row.

Seventeenth Row :—South to north.

Citrus acida.

Melia umbraculifera ?

Avorrhoa Bilimbi.

Eighteenth Row :—North to south.

Citrus documana, Stockholt variety. Fruit edible and ornamental.

Eugenia jambulana. Large long fruiting variety.

Citrus sp.

Nineteenth Row :—

Citrus sp. Situated in the middle of the row.

Twentieth Row :—

Punica granatum. Two plants, one Jaragana halli variety and the other khalto variety.

Twenty-first Row :—

Punica granatum. Here the Fruit Garden area narrows down completely. To the south of this is the Krumbiegel Gate.

Division "C"

This division consists of the lawn between the Fruit Garden and the Main Road and in the eastern side bounded by the west weir nala coming from the tank. It is immediately facing the Basavangudi Gate. To the east of this lawn is another triangular bit of lawn included in this division.

In this division there are not many plants. At the commencement of the lawn facing the Gate are three middle-sized *Tabebuia guayacan* trees, and close by a few specimens of *Peltophorum ferrugineum.*

In the middle there are a few specimens of *Jacaranda memoseafolia* trees, and close by to the east are some *Cassia spectabilis* trees. Close to the nala there is a big specimen of *Tabebuia trifilla* with a round head with low branches. Almost abutting the nala is a specimen of *Artocarpus integrifolia.*

In the triangular bit of lawn (C2) are Cassia trees—*Cassia renigera* in the northern corner, and *Cassia nodosa* in the western and southern corners. In the centre there is a big specimen of *Eucalyptus citriodora.*

Division " D "

This area was acquired a few years back and it consists of many common plants. The area immediately at the Basavangudi Gate is made into a place for children's recreation. Most of its area towards the south is a waste land which is still to be levelled and brought into use for planting. It is proposed to start a new Tree Nursery in this area.

Division " E "

This division consists of the slope of the tank bund and the lawn to the west of it by the side of tank bund to south of triangular lawn (C2).

The lawn consists of many species of Eucalyptus and others some of which are very old trees.

The following are the important specimens present :

Dalbergia paniculata, Ficus elastica, Cassia marginata grandiflora, Cassia spectabilis, Eucalyptus marginata, Mangifera indica, Eucalyptus citriodora, Eucalyptus robusta, Bauhinia purpurea, Cassia javanica, Eucalyptus chamonii, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus rostrata.

At the commencement of the slope we have a group of Pandanus collections and others.

The following are the important ones :—

Pandanus odoratissimus (Suvarnareka). *Pandanus javanica variegata, Pandanus Baptistii, Pandanus Baptistii variegata, Pandanus Veitchii, Pandanus Veitchi variegata, Ipomea arborescens.*

Division " F "

Section F 1 :—Arboretum

This is one of the very large sections and there are nearly a 100 trees in this lawn. As may be seen from the Divisional Map, it is almost immediately at the entrance flanking the right side of the road going to the Statue garden. On the north-west it is bounded by the main road going to Basavangudi Gate and on the south by the west radial road of the Statue garden.

At the beginning of the Statue garden road abutting the road are three very large Java fig trees, underwhich long stone seats are put up. On the lawn side there is a shrubbery separating these three trees from the lawn. Next to these three trees along the edge of the lawn are annual beds beside which is a row of *Cupressus simpervirens.* Again there is a shrubbery bordering the lawn beside the curving path lining the north-western 'quadrant' lawn of the Statue garden.

The first tree that attracts attention when entering the lawn from the north is *Guaiacum officinale* (1), with a round crown, about 15 feet in height. It is also known as the Lignum Vitae tree. An evergreen tree, it bears characteristic small blue flowers and looks very showy. The wood is remarkably dense, hard and durable and commands a high price in the west.

To the west of it at a few feet distance is *Alstonia Scholoris* (2), met with already, and to the interior of the lawn from it is *Bignonia crispa* (3), about 30–31 feet in height. It is a handsome tree with drooping long branches and shining foliage bearing erect, pearly-white crisp-edged, funnel-shaped, delicately perfumed pretty flowers largely used in Hindu temples.

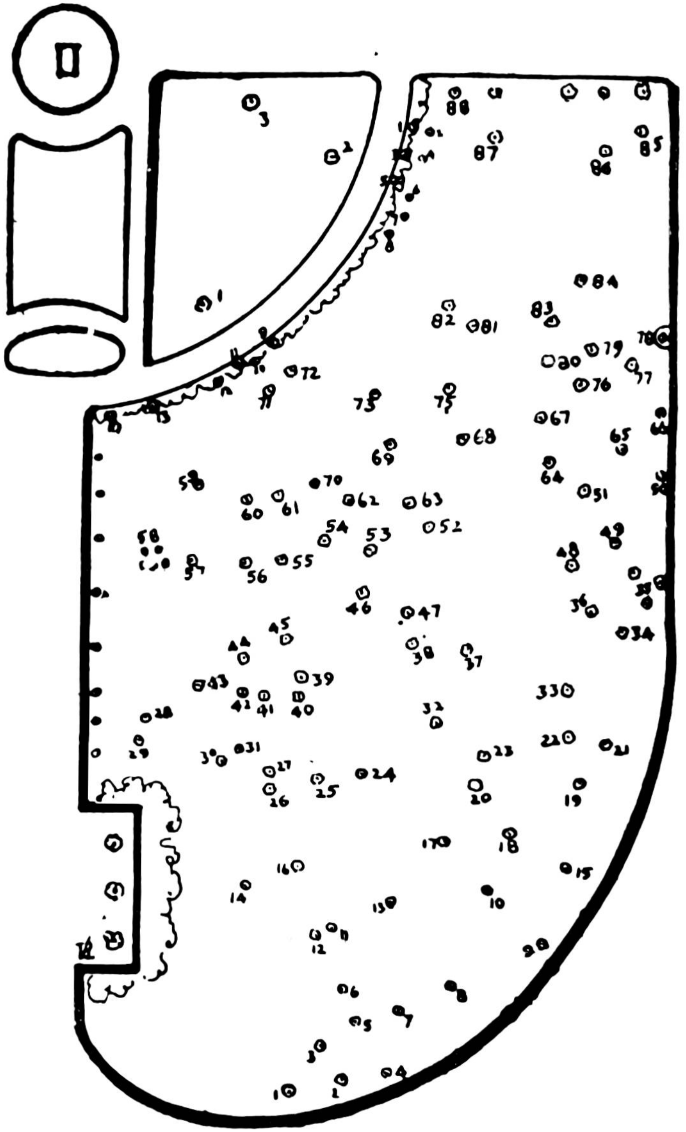
To the west of *Alstonia Scholaris* near the edge of the lawn is *Polyalthia longifolia* (4), which is said to be indigenous to Tanjore and the drier parts of Ceylon. A pretty evergreen tree with shining leaves, tapering uniformly to a fine acumen, margin undulated; bears creamy-green flowers. It is used for avenue planting and can be clipped into various shapes. The leaves are used with flowers for decoration. It is also called the Mast tree, the Madras Asoka, etc.

The next tree in the interior of the lawn to the west of *Bignonia crispa* is *Bignonia magapotamica* (5), and to the south in the interior of the lawn is *Plumria lambertiana* (6), a small tree with dark shining foliage of oblong lanceolate leaves. This species has evergreen foliage and is in bloom most of the year. The flowers are pure white, yellow-throated and highly scented and arranged in erect clusters at the ends of branches.

The tree to the west of *Bignonia megapotamica* is *Garuga pinnata* (7), about 35–40 feet in height. The leaves are large, pinnate, deciduous in the cold season. It bears yellow flowers in March and the fruit is the size of a large gooseberry. The tender leaves are browsed upon by cattle. The bark affords tannic acid.

Going a few feet to the west of it we find *Berrya Ammonilla* (8), about 50–60 feet in height. It is known as the Trincamalay wood tree and is much valued for timber.

The next plant a little away to the west at the edge of the lawn is *Duranta Ellisia variegata* (9), an ornamental shrub, which can be clipped to shape.



Arboretum lawn

In the interior of the lawn from it towards the south is *Ficus pandurata* (10), the Crinese fig tree, about 22–25 feet in height. It has showy, broad, prominent rather erect leaves.

A few feet interior to *Plumaria Lambertiana* is *Ailanthus excelsa* (11), about 60 feet in height. The leaves are abruptly pinnate and the glandular, hairy leaflets are coarsely toother. It bears pale yellow flowers in axillary pannicles on longish pedicles. The fruit is one seeded, often twisted at the base, and blunt or pointed at the apex. It is a fine ornamental tree.

Very close to it, to the east, is *Clausena Willdenovii* (12).

To the west of the preceding two trees is *Ficus infectoria* (*Syn. Fonitida*) (13) a wide-spreading tree of medium height. The leaves are oblong or oblong ovate, apex shortly acuminate, edges subundulate; the fruit in sessile paris, globular, whitish, flushed with red, eventually black.

Walking to the east, near the three big *Ficus Benjamina* trees abutting Statuue garden road is *Pterocarpus marsupium* (14), about 40–50 feet in height. It is a large deciduous tree with pinnate leaves; it bears golden-yellow flowers in October, the fruit maturing in February. The pods are roundish and winged, containing one or two seeds. It is valued for timber, makes beautiful furniture, and is widely used for carts, felloes, posts, window-frames, doors, agricultural implements, etc. It yields a beautiful crimson gum, the kino gum of commerce.

To the south of *Duranta ellisia variegata* (9), along the edge of the lawn, is *Chorisia speciosa* (15), a larger specimen than the previous one met with already.

Near *Pterocarpus marsupium* (14), to the south of *Clausina willdenovii* (12) is *Cassia marginata* (16), a beautiful evergreen tree said to be indigenous to the western peninsula. Like the other Cassias it is a very attractive tree, and in the month of June and July the entire tree will be covered with fragrant rosy-red flowers on pendant branches which are much admired.

In the middle of the lawn to the west of the preceding is another specimen of *Cordia myxa* (smooth-leaved Cordia) (17), and to the west of it, near *Chorisia*, is *Cordia sebestena* (rough leaved *Sebesten*) (18). The latter is a dwarf evergreen tree hardy and of handsome foliage of oval formed leaved which are large and rough; large cymes of very showy orange-scarlet flowers are produced in plenty at the ends of the branches especially during the rainy season. The fruit are pure white in colour, of small size. A small piece of the wood of this species put on a pan of lighted coals will perfume the whole house with a most agreeable smell.

To the south of *Chorisia speciosa* beside the main road is *Tabebuia spectabilis* (19), one of the most ornamental trees, met with already.

A few feet inside the lawn is *Bignonia indicum* or *Oroxylum indicum* (20), a small deciduous tree which bears large flowers, purplish in colour, which have an unpleasant smell. The leaves are also large and deciduous in the dry season. The pods are sword-shaped, blackish, brown and flat.

To the south of *Tabebuia spectabilis* along the edge of the lawn towards the main road is *Milletia ovalfolia* (21) aged about 8–9 years and about 8 feet in height. It bears mauve-coloured flowers.

A few feet east of it is *Olea Europia* (22), a small tree.

The next tree in line, near *Bignonia indicum*, is *Hardwickia binata* (23), a deciduous tree of the Maidan forests, very abundant in the Bukkapatna forest of Sira taluk. It affords very valuable and most durable timber. It is used in the construction of mridges, houses and agricultural implements. Also affords gum, tan, fibre and fodder.

Almost exactly to the east of *Oroxylum indicum* is *Mimusops Elengi var macrophlylla* (24), a moderate sized evergreen tree which bears white fragrant flowers, for which it is most admired.

To the east of it is *Barringtonia acutangula* (25), a middle sized tree. A beautiful tree which bears long pendulous racemes of scarlet flowers. It grows commonly on the banks of rivers at Alwaye in Cochin. The wood is useful.

Close by the east is *Bursaria chinensis* (26), a spiny shrub-like tree with drooping branches which bears creamy-white flowers.

Very near to it is *Mezoneurum cucullatum* (27), a mighty climber, the stem covered with strong hooked prickles. It bears yellow flowers. The specimen is about 20 years old and has been cut back many times and appears like a big scandant shrub. Near the edge of the lawn to the south of the shrubbery of the three Java fig trees is *Yucca gloriosa* (29), which bears beautiful creamy-white flowers. Very near it are found some *Bougainvillea* (28). There is a big tree of *Pterocarpus marsupium* (30), to the interior of the lawn from the shrubbery.

To the west of it and to the south of *Barringtonia acutangula* is *Entirolobium cyclocarpa* (31) which bear white flowers.

To the west of *Enterolobium cyclocarpa* almost in the middle of the lawn is *Gliricidia maculata* (32), the Madre tree of South America. It bears bright green, feathery, arching, leafy branches. In summer the branches are studded with light mauve-coloured flowers which are clustered in bunches produced from the axils of leaves. The leaves are used for green manuring.

To the west of it is *Stereulia platanifolia* (33), the Japanese varnish tree. It bears small flowers which are creamy-white in colour.

At the edge of the lawn beside the main road is *Millettia Ovalifolia* (34), the Moulmein rose wood tree met with already.

To the south of it are three shrubs of *Duranta ellisia* (35), one of them abutting the Main Road.

To the east of these is *Schleichera trijuga* (36), the Ceylon oak, useful for its timber.

A few feet inside the lawn, almost in the middle, is *Nauclea orientalis* (37), (Syn. *N. parviflora*) about 30 feet in height, which bears dark yellow flowers. A timber tree. It is a native of Coromandel. Next to it the east is *Clausinia Vampii* (38), a short tree.

A few feet to the east is *Parmentiera cirifera* (39), a small tree which bears white flowers, the fruits of which look like candles.

Close by to the north is *Kleinhovia Hospita* (40), the heart-leaved kleinhovia. Shrub-like, it grows to a moderate-sized tree with large leaves bearing rose-pink flowers. In Calcutta, Poona and other places it is used for avenues. It is a native of Malacca, Penang and the peninsula of India.

In line with this to the east a few feet away (in line with Parmentiera) is *Acer oblongum* (41), called the maple sugar tree. It has characteristic winged seeds.

In line with it to the east is *Couraupita guianensis* (42) a specimen of which has been met with already. Near it towards the east is seen a specimen of *Peltophorum ferrugineum* (43), met with already.

To the south of *Couraupita guienensis* in next line is *Hymenaea Courbaril* (44), a leguminous tree which bears small cream-coloured flowers and yields courbaril, a fragrant resin.

To the west of it is *Sterculio foetida* (45), about 45 feet in height. It is a deciduous tree with branches in horizontal tiers, bears dark purple flowers with a foetid smell in hot weather. The leaves are digitate and borne mostly at the ends of the branches. The trunk is long and straight, furnishing spars for native craft in some parts. The wood is lasting and takes a good polish. The large almond-like seeds are eaten and an oil is expressed.

A few feet to the west in the middle of the lawn is *Pithecolobium angustifolium* (46), 30 feet in height. This deciduous tree bears white flowers.

The next tree, in line with *Sterculia foetida*, is another specimen of *Gliricidia maculata* (47). The next tree towards the road, at the edge of the lawn, is *Pterocarpus echinatus* (48), a fairly big tree. It bears a characteristic winged pod.

The next tree, a few feet away at the edge towards the main road near *Duranta ellisia*, is *Pterospermum acerifolium* (49) called the flame tree. It bears brilliant scarlet flowers.

At the edge of the lawn towards the south very nearly abutting the main road is *Hibiscus Rosa Chinensis Arora* (50).

To the interior of the lawn in line with *Hibiscus* and to the south of *Pterospermum acerifolium* is *Berrya Quinqueloculcaris* (51), small tree, related to the Tricomalay wood tree.

The next tree, in the middle of the lawn, is *Amoora ruhituka* (52) a tree of the Western Ghats, bearing large pinnate leaves. It bears small flowers in spikes or branched panicles and the seeds furnish an economic oil. The next tree is *Diospyros montana* (53), and close to it is *Anona palustris* (54). The latter is a small tree which bears orange-brown flowers.

The next tree is *Peltophorum ferrugineum* (55), known as the yellow gold mohur. A large, quick-growing tree with a symmetrical spreading top and fine graceful feathery foliage consisting of pinnate leaves with small leaflets resembling those of the tamarind tree. The tree gives a good shade. The flowers are borne in April–May. It is very valuable for avenues or for planting as a single specimen.

The next is the *Phoenix Sylvestris* (56), the famous toddy palm of Mysore. An ornamental tree with gray leaves and yellow to reddish-brown fruits.

The next tree is *Cedrela odorata* (57), met with already; and near to it is a clump of four *Averrhoa carambola* (58). This is a small evergreen tree whose angular fruit has a pleasant, acid flavour and is extremely juicy and refreshing. Also used for curries and pickles. It is supposed to have been introduced into India from America by the Portuguese.

Some feet away to the south is a big specimen of *Ochroma Lagopus* (59), commonly known as balsora wood.

Pterocarpus indicus (60) is found towards the west of it. It is a tall tree with ascending glabrous branches.

To the west, very near it, is *Mimusops hexandra* (61). About 10 feet in height, it bears pale yellow flowers and edible berries. In line with this the next tree to the west is *Ligustrum Japanicum* (62).

The next tree in line and to the south of *Amoora ruhituka* is *Heritieria macrophylla* (63).

The next tree, is *Pittosporum balasamodendron* (64) (tolura) a large shrub which bears white fragrant flowers. Found south of *Berrya Quinquelocularis* (51).

The next tree to the west is *Berrya Ammonilla* (65) a big tree about 50 feet in height.

The next plant at the edge of the lawn almost abutting the road is *Duranta ellisia* (66), an ornamental shrub.

The tree in the interior of the lawn from it, south of Pittosporum, is *Nauclea orientalis* (67), and further interior in the lawn is *Cassia marginata* (68), both met with already.

The next tree about the middle of the lawn is *Caesalpinia coriaria* (69), the divi-divi tree or American Sumach of commerce, a very valuable tree. It is an umbrella-shaped tree with beautiful dark-green foliage and small creamy-yellow fragrant flowers.

The next tree, near *Minumsops hexandra,* is *Sophora sp.* (70).

To the south of Sophora, near the path dividing the lawn from the shrubbery, is *Pterocarpus marsupium* (71), the kino tree, met with already. It is a large tree affording excellent shade and timber. It is a native of Columbia.

Very near to it is *Plumeria hibrida* (72), a moderate tree which bears large bright pink flowers.

The next tree is *Anchusa Spinosa* (73), which is situated a little to the north in line with the kino tree.

To the west, close by is *Cassia multijuga?* (75).

Next to it a little to the north is *Sterculia colorata* (76).

The next tree is *Sterculia foetida* (77), a specimen of which has been met with already.

The next very big tree abutting the road with a seat underneath is *Ficus Cunninghamii* (78). It is a very large tree giving a good shade. It bears creamy-white fruits.

To the east of it to the interior of the lawn is *Sterculia diversifolia* (79), (Syn : *Brachychiton*).

The next tree is *Alnus meritemus* (80).

The next tree a little southwards almost in the middle of the lawn is *Poinciana regia* (81), some feet to the south of it is *Clausina Willdenovii* (82).

In line with *Poinciana regia* to the west is *Hibiscus tricaspus* (83) with characteristic tree tips. It is a small tree having trilobed leaves and bears yellow flowers.

To the south of it is *Sterculia urens* (84). It is a medium-sized tree with erect trunk having soft wood covered by a whitish outer bark of a thin paery nature. The leaves palmately fine lobed mostly at the ends of the branches. It bears small yellowish flowers. The follicles are armed with stinging bristles. The gum which exudes from trunk and limb is highly valued. The oil is expressed from the seed :

Going along to the southern end of the lawn near the corner or angle the lawn forms with the Main Road and Statue garden radial road is *Sterculia platanifolia* (85), with a characteristic tub-like trunk.

To the west of it is *Ehretia acuminata* (86), a small tree with rough leaves. It is evergreen, and bears fragrant white flowers.

Further to the east is *Albizzia Richardiana* (87), a very big tree with green foliage, bears pale-yellow flowers. To the south of this beside the path at the edge is a clipped *Bougainvillea Mrs. Frazer* (88), and very near it is *Allamanda grandiflora.*

Shrubbery :—In the shrubbery of this section lining the Statue Garden are found the following trees. *Lagerstroemia flos raginae, Tabebuia guayacan, Ehritia accuminata, Tabebuia rosea, Ixora purviflora* (Torch tree), *Hibiscus tilius, Citheroxylon broslandrii, Lagerstroemia flos raginae, Gmelina arborea, Lagestroemia flos raginae, Peltophorum ferrox, Heptapleurum venulosum, Citrus acida, Lagerstroemia flos raginae, Bauhinia tomentosa, Plumeria sp.* and *Cassia javanica.*

In the lawn of Statue garden towards the Arboretum are found *Araucaria robusta, Araucaria bidwillii* and *Araucaria cunninghamii.*

Section F 2: Aviary and Shade garden

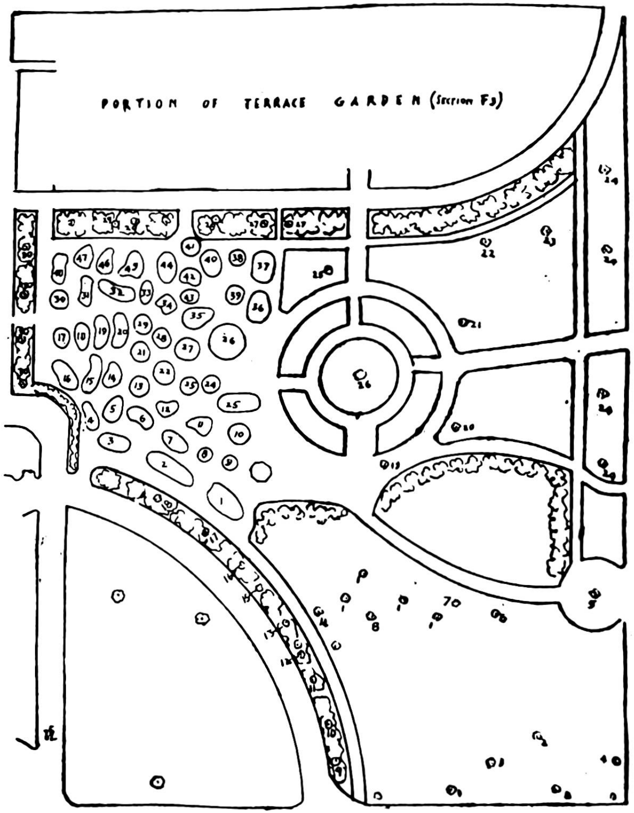
This section is bound by the Statue garden radial road in the north, the Statue garden main road in the east, the Terrace garden in the south and the main road going from the Main Gate to the Basavangudi Gate in the west. In this section is found the aviary, which attracts the visitors particularly the children. To the east of the aviary there is a shade garden wherein many palms and shade-giving plants are found.

Entering the section from the Arboretum side (north) at the two corners are clipped specimens of Bougainvilleas, *B. Maharaja* of Mysore to the east and *B. Mrs. Frazer* in the west, and between them near the margin of the lawn are *Phoenix Sylvestris* (date palm) (1) (it won't fruit), and *Phoenix zeylanica* (2). There is another specimen of the latter a little interior of the lawn. *Phoenix zeylanica* bears violet-blue flowers, and the fruits are edible. The palm found near *Phoenix Sylvestris* is *Phoenix reclinata* (3). This palm has bright green leaves. The flowers are brown ; fruits black and edible.

At the margin of the lawn south of *B. Mrs. Frazer* is *Tamarindus indica* (red variety) (4), and the big tree to south of it is *Ficus Benjamina var. Comosa* (5).

The two trees found near the Aviary in the middle are *Dalbergia lanceolaria* (6) and *Gliditschia ferrox* (7), the honey locust tree. The former is a large deciduous tree, flowers brownish purple-pale pink, a beautiful tree when in flower and with young leaves. The latter is a medium-sized tree, flowers pale green ; the pods when fresh are sweet, and hence it is known as the honey locust tree. Near by to the east of these are four toddy palms and one small palm *Phoenix spinosa* (8) with bright green leaves ; flowers dark brown, fruits black and edible.

All along the edge of the lawn facing the aviary is an *Acalypha* shrubbery. In the curved shrubbery on the northern side, lining the Statue garden, are found several trees and shrubs. Among them north to south are found *Legerstroemia flos reginae* (9), *Jacaranda mimosaefolia* (10), *Thivetia nudiflora* (11), *Hiptage madablota* (12), *Spathodia campanulata* (13) *Psychotria capensis* (14), *Ixora parviflora* (15), *Poinciana regia* (16), *Lagerstroemia flos reginae* (17), and *Frenela gunnii* (18), which is an evergreen tree having slender branches in whorls. Some of these trees are outside the shrubbery but close to it on the lawn.



Shade garden and Aviary

Leaving this lawn at the northern entrance of the aviary building is *Heritiera littoralis* (19), the looking-glass tree.

Going west, at the corner of at the angle of the lawn in the western side of the Aviary, is a fairly big tree of *Couroupita guianensis* (20). A small tree found on the lawn by the path going from the Aviary to the main road is *Tabebuia guayacan* (21). The next moderate-sized tree by the side of the shrubbery separating the Aviary section from the Terrace garden area is *Bauhinia Hookerii* (22). It is a large tree ; leaves distinct, broad, obtuse ; flowers white, edged with crimson. To the west of it is *Bauhinia anguina* (23), a mighty climber, leaves thin and entire, flowers small, white in long slender racemes, arranged in panicles. By the side of the main road are four young trees of *Ficus Benjamina* (24), which are about 10 years of age.

The tree by the side of the path going from the Aviary to the Terrace garden and towards the Shade garden is a fairly big tree of *Podocarpus taxifolia* (25), a tree having dense erect spreading narrowly lenearlanceolate leaves. Midrib inconspicuous.

In the open space inside the Aviary is a big specimen of *Cassia Javanica* (26).

In the shrubbery which separates the Shade garden from the Terrace garden are found among others *Polyalthea longifolia* (27), *Arundo donax variegata* (29), etc.....

In the shrubbery lining the Shade garden in the east and abutting the Statue garden main road are found trees of *Steriospermum chelonoidis* (30), which bears highly scented flowers. It is a native of India.

In the quadrant lawn of the Statue garden by the eastern side of this section there are three trees, *Araucaria glauca* (1), *A. Cookii* (2) and *A. Brazelliensis* (3).

The beds found in the Shade garden are numbered, and the following are the specimens found :

BED 1 : Bedding plants are *Anthurium fissum.*

BED 2 : Bedding plants are *Anthurium radiatum.*

BED 3 : The bedding plants are *Maranta zebrina,* and the specimen plant is *Latania woodfordii* (from the Soloman Islands) about 40 years in age.

BED 4 : The bedding plants which resemble banana plants are *Musa textilis* (Manila hemp).

The specimen plant in the middle is *Doryanthes major* (glory lily of Australia), a foliage plant, trunkless, leaves broadly oblanceolate, nearly flat, smooth, sword-shaped, 4–5 feet long.

BED 5 : The bedding plants are *Maranta tilzii,* and the specimen plant is *Hydriastele wendlandiana.*

BED 6 : The bedding plant is *Dracaena fragrans,* and the big specimen tree is *Pithecolobium saman.*

BED 7 : The bedding plants is *Rhapis humilis,* a palm with many reed-like stems and semi-circular leaves with basal lobes.

BED 8 : The specimen plant is silver palms and the bedding plants are *Panax Indica.*

BED 9 : The tree with three big trunks is *Adansonia digitata* (tree of heaven). The specimen has three stout trunks stemming from the bottom. Leaves palmate with three leaflets in young plants and 5–7 in older ones.

BED 10 : The specimen plant is *Cycas circinalis* and the bedding plants are *Philodendron rubens.*

BED 11 : The bedding plants are *Maranta bella,* and the specimen plant is *Attalea Cohune* (Bohane nut) a palm which has rounded below.

BED 12 : The bedding plants are *Maranta nitida,* and the specimen plant is *Livistona mauratiana.*

BED 13 : The bedding plants are *Maranta leitzii* and a small specimen of *Ladenbergia rosea.*

BED 14 : The bedding plants are *Peperomia arifolia* and the specimen plants *Areca lutiscens* with a number of branches from the bottom.

BED 15 : The bedding plants are *Alocacia macrorhiza variegata* and there are 3 specimen plants. The middle one is *Dracaena* (*Cordyline*) *fragrans* and the two on either side are *Ptychosperma Macarthurii.*

BED 16 : The bedding plants are *Aglaonema pictum* and the specimen plant is *Aralia Bonerppi.*

BED 17 : The bedding plants are *Homalonema gigantia.*

BED 18 : The bedding plants are *Maranta nitida.* The specimen plant in the centre is *Hyophorbe amaricaulis.*

BED 19 : The bedding plants are *Maranta bicolor* and the specimen plant is *Aralia Veitchi var gracillima.* Adjoining the bed in the western side is *Pithecolobium Saman* (rain tree).

BED 20 : The bedding plants are *Aglaonema Versicolor.* The specimen plant in the middle is *Dracaena reflexa.*

BED 21 : The bedding plants are *Rhapis flabelliformis.*

BED 22 : The bedding plants are *Maranta bicolor.*

BED 23 : The bedding plants is *Maranta bicolor.*

BED 24 : The bedding plants are *Philodendron gloriosa,* and the specimen plant is *Eleais guieneensis var Abobe* (African oil palm).

BED 25 : The specimen plant is *Pithecolobium Saman,* and the bedding plants are *Muelenbechia platyphylla.*

BED 26 : The specimen plant is *Phoenix rupicola,* a palm stem, solitary, slender, naked leaves 10 feet elabrous, light green petiole. Bedding plants are *Pancratium fragrans simplex* (spider lily). To the west of this bed is *Livistonia rotundifolia.*

BED 27 : The bedding plants are *Rhapis flabelliformis.*

BED 28 : The bedding plants are *Maranta Kerchoviana* and the specimen plant is *Livistonia rotundifolia.*

BED 29 : The bedding plants are *Alocasia metallica* and the specimen plant is *Ptychosperma Macarthurii* many branches from bottom, which are crowned at the top by a dense cluster of pinnately divided leaves; leaflets acuminate, jagged at the apex.

BED 30 : The bedding plants are *Aglaonema commutatum.*

BED 31 : The bedding plants are *Dieffenbachia buchiana,* and the specimen plant is a big tree, *Brownia ariza.*

BED 32 : The bedding plants are *Dracaena Hookeriana,* and the specimen plant is *Heliconia aurea–striata.*

BED 33 : The bedding plants are *Alocacia metallica* and the specimen plant is *Ptychosperma Macarthurii.*

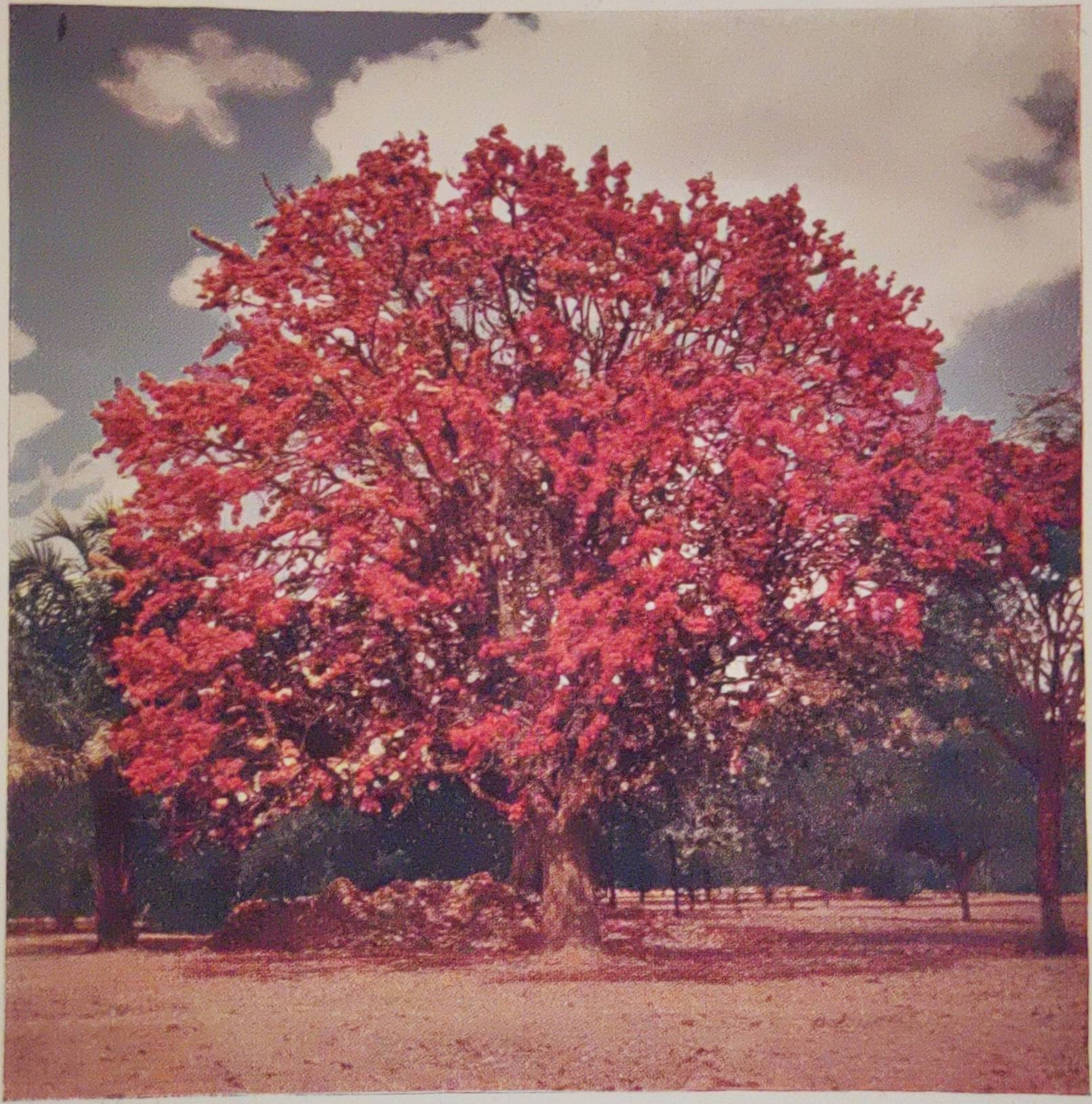
BED 34 : The bedding plant is *Dracaena Umbraculifera,* and the specimen plant is *Dieffenbachia Rex.*

BED 35 : The specimen plant is *Mangifera indica* and the bedding plants are *Heliconia bicolor.*

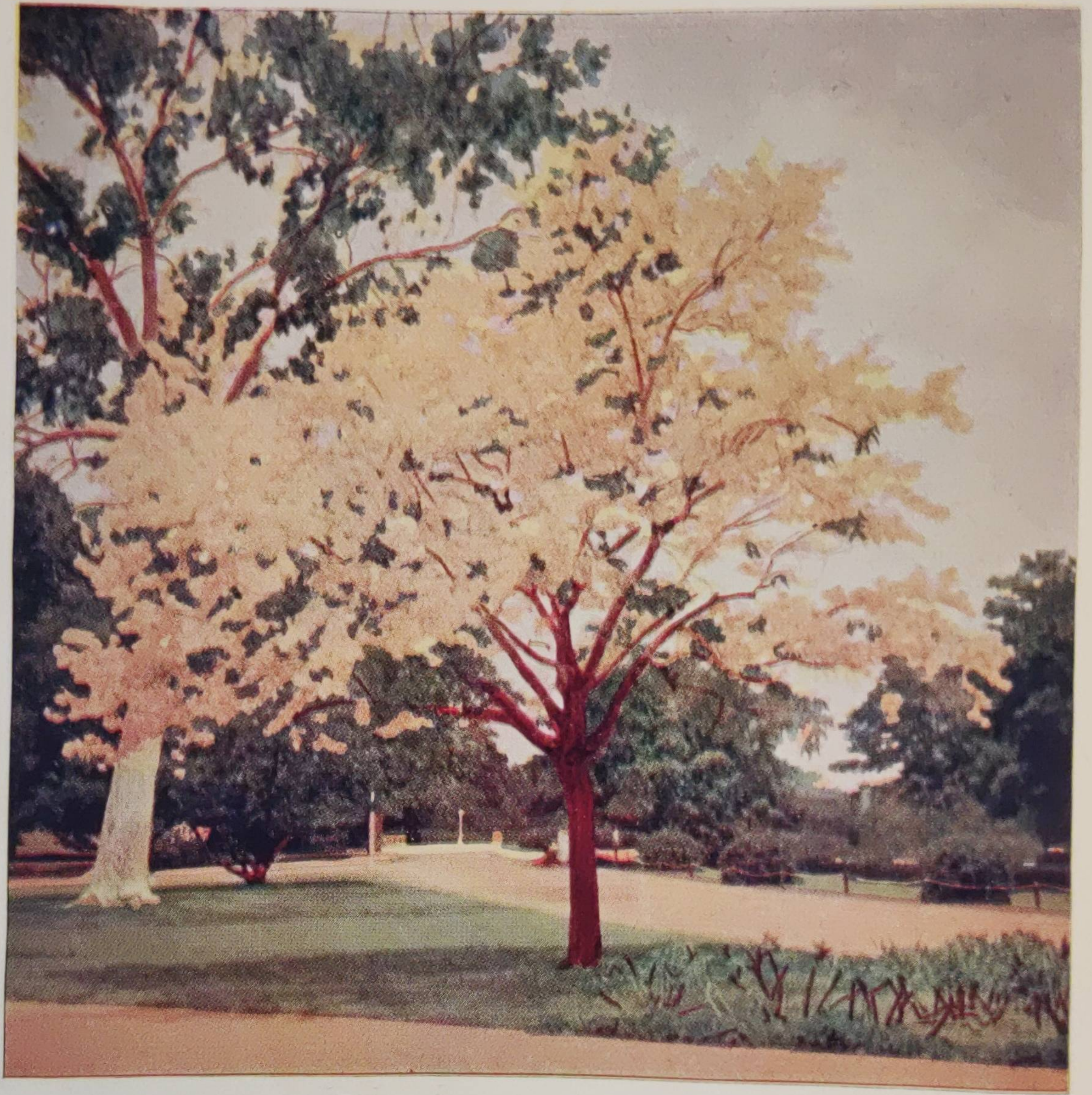
BED 36 : The bedding plants are *Dieffenbachia grandis.* The two specimen plants are *Diospyrus Embryopteris, Caryota urens.*

BED 37 : The specimen plant is *Chrysolidocarpus madagascarensis* and the bedding plants are *Eranthemum cinnararinum.*

BED 38 : The bedding plants are *Clerodendron Thompsonii.*



Butea frondosa



Cassia renigera

BED 39 : The bedding plants are *Calla aethiopica*, and the specimen plant is *Cocos spinosa.*

BED 40 : The bedding plants are *Philodendron hirsutum.*

BED 41 : The bedding plants are *Aspidistra lurida*, and the specimen plant is *Livistonia mauritiana.*

BED 42 : The bedding plants are *Ruellia colorata*, and the specimen plant is *Tristania conferta.*

BED 43 : The bedding plants are *Alocacia Violacea* and the specimen plant is *Araca lutiscens.*

BED 44 : The bedding plants are *Anthurium nutans*, and the specimen plant is *Acanthophoenix crinita.*

BED 45 : The bedding plants are *Homolonema grandifolius* and the specimen plant is *Thrinax purviflora.*

BED 46 : The bedding plants are *Musa aurantioca* (orange flowering), and the specimen plant is *Sterlitzia agusta.*

BED 47 : The bedding plants are *Homolenema sp.* and the specimen plant is *Cocos romanzofiana.*

BED 48 : The bedding plants are *Alocacia antiquorum* and *Alocacia indica* ; the specimen plant is *Dracaena Umbraculifera.*

Section F 3 : Terrace garden

This lies to the south of the preceding section (See Divisional Map). The lay-out here consists of a fountain, flower beds, and several bits of lawns. To the west of the fountain there are flower beds of various shapes. To the west of these flower beds there are two rows of *Cupressus symperoirens* (upright cypresses). There are two fine specimens of *Saraca Indica* (Asoka) with these beds. We find a shrubbery of *Malvaviscus* at the beginning of this section beside the Main road. (See Divisional Map). By the side of the Statue garden road in the eastern side are found two *Araucaria Cookii.* The next section to the south of the Terrace garden is the Centenary garden lawn.

Section F 4 : Centenary Garden Lawn

This lawn is enclosed by the Main Road on the west, the Royal Palm avenue on the south, the Statue Garden Road on the east and the Terrace Garden on the north.

Along the southern edge of the lawn are *Oreodyxa regia* (Royal palms) planted alternately with clipped Bougainvillea.

This portion has undergone an important change in the current year. On the northern side in the eastern portion there was the Lalbagh restaurant, which building was often referred to as Darwinia in earlier days. It has been demolished, and in its place a new garden, a Moghul garden, has been laid out in memory of the Centenary of Lalbagh and will be formally opened during the celebrations.

In the western side of this Centenary garden the first large tree that attracts us is *Filicium decipiens* (1) a specimen of which we have met already. Its timber is valuable for building purposes.

To the south of it along the edge of the lawn are two specimens of *Petraea volubilis* (2) on either side of the path where it joins the Main Road going to the Basavangudi Gate. It is a very handsome shrub known as the purple wreath, which bears deep blue purple flowers in March–April. It is a native of tropical America.

A few feet to the east of the second one we find a clump of three *Lagerstroemia Flos reginae rosea* (3), the Pride of India.

The next tree towards the south east is *Thevetia nerifolia alba* (*albiflora*) (4), which bears creamy-white flowers. The fruit is black and poisonous.

The young tree towards the edge of the lawn to the south of *Lagerstroemia* (3) is *Lagerstroemia Thorelli* (5) which bears whitish-purple flowers. It is a very ornamental tree.

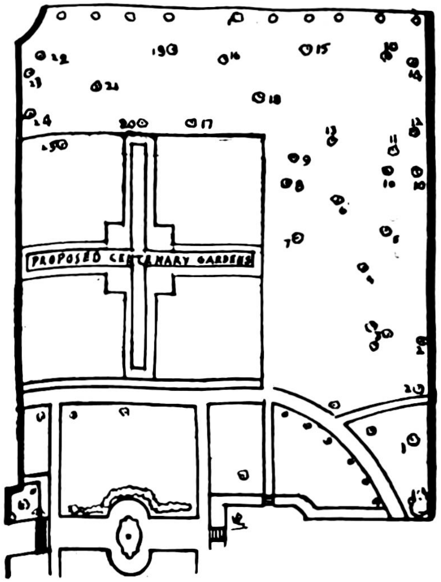
The spreading tree to the south east in the interior of the lawn is *Ficus nutans* (6), with shining acuminate leaves. The fruit is greenish-yellow.

The tree situated by the side of the newly laid out Centenary garden is *Dalbergia frondosa* (7). Its leaves are glabrous and ovate and it bears brownish-purple flowers.

Walking a few feet south of it we find *Andira inermis* (8), and very near it to the south is *Pterocapus acerifolium* (9).

To the west of these at the edge of the lawn to south of *L. Thorelli* are two trees of *Eucalyptus citriodora* (10), very near to each other. It has grayish-white bark and bears creamy-white flowers.

The next two trees very near these to the south are *Swietenia humilis* (11) and *Swietenia Mahogoni* (12). They are very important timber trees. *S. humilis* has pinnate, opposite ovate leaves and bears small greenish-yellow flowers. *S. Mahogoni* is similar but differs by an urceolate, 10 dentate staminal tube and seeds winged at the upper end.



Centenary garden lawn

The big tree in the interior of the lawn with spreading branches is *Albizzia Richardiana* (13). It has pinnate leaves and is a large spreading tree, which bears pale yellow flowers.

The last tree along the edge of the lawn at the southern end near the commencement of the Royal Palm avenue is *Couroupita guianensis* (14), and very near it to the east of it is another specimen of *Euclayptus citriodora* (10).

In line with these to the east by the side of the Royal Palm avenue is *Afzelia Africana* (15), a fairly tall tree. The wood is used in the manufacture of cabinets and construction.

The next short tree by the side of the path in this lawn is *Hernandia peltata* (16).

To the north of it in the interior of the lawn are *Swietenia macrophylla* (17), (large leaved mahogany). The leaves are larger, but similar to *S. Mahogoni.* The flowers are greenish-yellow but grow later than the other species.

To the west is *Pterospermum acerifolium* (18). Large tree, leaves lanceolate equal sided base, under side gray base, white, fragrant flowers.

The two short trees by the other side of the path are *Lafoensia macrophylla* (19) and *L. Vandelliana* (20). In the former leaves are longer and flowers smaller. The latter has cordate, entire leaves and bears creamy-white flowers.

The next tree with a compact round crown to the east is *Brownea rosea* (21), which bears rose-scarlet coloured attractive flowers. Very ornamental when it is in flowers.

The next moderately sized tree near the circle in Palm Avenue is *Mischodon Zeylanicus* (22). It is an evergreen tree, leaves whorled, rigidly coriaceous, creamy-white flowers.

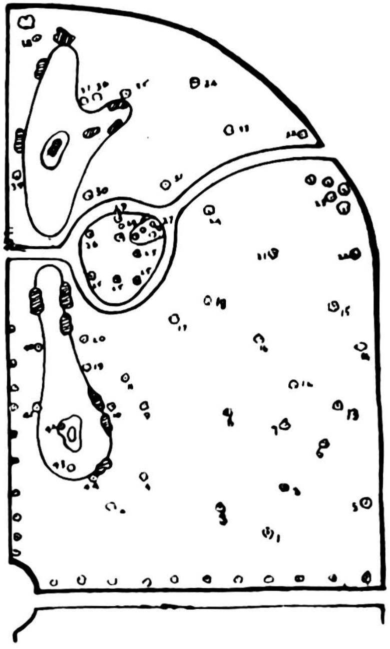
The next tree towards the Centenary Garden to the north is *Eugenia myrtifolia* (22), a small tree affording dark coloured wood. The leaves are elliptic-lanceolate, flowers creamy-white.

The next tree nearer the Centenary Garden is *Lagerstroemia flos reginae* (24). The flowers are lilac in colour.

A small tree recently planted in the interior of the lawn near *Brownea rosea* is *Brownea Kewensis* (25), a small plant newly planted.

Lawn F. 5:—Ficus Lawn

This lawn is bounded by the Royal Palm avenue on the north, the Main Road below the tank bund on the south, the Main Road coming from the Main Gate on the west, and the Statue garden road on the east, which joins the Main Road below the tank bund.



Ficus lawn

This lawn consists of several species of Ficus trees. On the eastern side of the lawn from north to south there is a narrow lake which however is divided into two by a path. The slopes of the lake are planted mostly with *Bombusa vulgaris* and of the islands with *Bambusa arundinacea*. The trees are mostly located in the western extensive portion of the lawn and only a few are found to the east of the lake in the narrow strip.

Entering the lawn from the Royal Palm avenue we come across *Ficus macrophylla variegata* (1), about 2½ feet in height. It is also called the Moreton Bay fig.

Going further into the lawn we find *Ficus Pandurata* (2), about 12–15 feet in height. It has broad glossy green, accuminate leaves with whitish nerves, rather upright and closely arranged.

To the east of the preceding two trees is *Ficus tinctoria* (3), about 7–8 feet in height; and going further east near the lake are two trees of *Tectona grandis* (4), the teak tree, greatly valued for timber and grown on a large scale in plantations for this purpose in many parts of the country. Important uses of teak are in shipbuilding, engineering, carpentry, cabinet making, etc. The districts of Shimoga, Hassan, Coorg are rich in these trees.

At the western edge of the lawn, almost abutting the Main Road, are *Ficus religiosa* and *Aegle Marmelos* (5), about 50–60 feet and widely spreading, the trunks of which have joined together and look almost like a single tree.

To the south of this in the interior of the lawn is *Ficus nitida* (6), the shining leaved fig tree. It is a handsome tree.

A few feet inside the lawn in the south-eastern side is *Eugenia sp.* (7).

To the south of it almost in the middle of the lawn is *Ficus Bengalensis* (8), the banyan tree proper of India. A large umbrageous species attaining to 80–90 feet, it sends out many a aerial roots. Those who have visited the Indian Botanic Garden at Calcutta will have seen at the entrance a remarkable specimen of this gigantic tree with innumerable aerial roots.

Going further eastwards near the lake we find *Sapindus trifoliatus* (9).

To the south of this along the side of the lake is *Ficus Bengalensis* (10), to the south of which is *Ficus glomorata* (11) the country fig tree. It has whitish-grey bark. The fruits are found clustered on the trunk and limbs, and are reddish when ripe. It is found all over the country and is used as a shade tree for coffee plants.

In line with this near the western edge of lawn near *Eugenia sp.* (7) is *Ficus asperrima* (12) and near *F. nitida* is *Ficus macrophylla* (13). The former is a small tree, the leaves rough on both sides. The fruit is globose, hispid, yellow.

A few feet south of *Ficus macrophylla* at the margin of the lawn is *Garcinia Morella* (14), the true gamboge tree. The yellow pigment which exudes from the wounded trunk is the proper gamboge of commerce. It is mostly confined to Malnad places.

The next tree to the south, inside the lawn, is *Ficus Krishna* (15). A moderate sized tree with grey bark, leaves cup-shaped, the limb of of the cup containing the midribs. The fruit is yellow.

To the east almost in the middle of the lawn is *Ficus Mysorensis* (16), which is the largest growing species of indigenous fig tree. It is a wide-spreading tree affording dense shade, attaining a height of 70–100 feet. It is bare of leaf in March or the beginning of April for about a fortnight.

Going in the south eastern direction we find *Ficus glomorata* (17) and *Ficus Benjamina Var Comosa* (18). The former is a large tree which bears nearly globose fruits clustered on leafless branches from trunk to larger branches; dark yellow-crimson in colour.

To the east of *Ficus glomorata* along the side of the lake are two trees, *Schinus molle* (19) and *Anogeissus pendula* (20). *Schinus molle* is known also as the bastard pepper tree; it was introduced from Brazil. A small evergreen tree of weeping habit, often mistaken for the weeping willow and very ornamental for planting on lawns, on banks of garden ponds or streams. It is a resinous tree. *Anogeissus pendula* is a small tree. Small beautiful reddish-brown coloured leaves when the tree is in fruit.

To the south of *Ficus Mysorensis* is *Bignonia Magapotamica* (21) and to the east of it at the edge of the lawn is *Nauclia parviflora* (22).

South along the edge of the lawn is a clump of five big trees of *Ficus Benjamina* (23). By the side of this clump there is a path going eastwards into the lawn which about the middle of the lawn bifurcates and again joins forming an island. The path so joined runs eastwards and joins the Statue Road on the eastern side of lawn bifurcating the lake. In the island formed by the encircling path are some trees very near to one another.

To the east of this group at the middle of lawn near the point where the path bifurcates is *Stercula foetida* (24), about 20–25 feet in height.

In the 'island' formed by the serrounding path are five *Tectona grandis* (25) trees in a line towards the northern side. It is a very handsome tree, grows to a large size, bears dull crimson flowers with an offensive odour. Valuable for timber.

At the junction of the two paths is *Lagerstroemia flos raginae* (26). There are six trees of *Phoenix Sylvestris* (27), close by in the angle of the bifurcation of the path. Closed by to the south is *Eugenia microphylla* (23), and to the south of it is *Andira fraxinifolia* (29). The former is a large bush with small, oval, acute leaves. The latter tree has large opposite leaves and bears purple flowers.

A few feet south of *Andira fraxinifolia* to the southern side of the path and near the western side of the lake is *Psidium cattleianum* (30), the Chinese or purple grave tree. The pulp of the fruit in consistency and flavour bears a considerable resemblance to the strawberry.

To the west of it where the path bifurcates is *Ceasalpinia coriaria* (31), the Divi-Divi of commerce, a moderate sized tree, flowers creamy-white, fragrant.

At the edge of the lawn beside the path is *Congea tomentosa alba* (32). In the interior of the lawn are found *Terminalia belerica* (33), the Beleric Myrobalan tree and *Teriminalia microcarpa* (34). In the former the leaves are found clustered at the end of branchlets. The flowers are greenish-yellow with and offensive smell. The wood is durable.

The tree to the east of *Terminalia microcarpa* at the margin of the lake is *Eucalyptus marginata* (35).

The next tree at the margin of the lake is *Eugenia Jambolana* (36) and near by similarly placed is *Sapindus trifoliatus* (37).

In the narrow lawn on the eastern side of the lake there is a very small plant mixed up with grass, *Callistemon stalignus* (38), about 1½ feet in height, with strongly scented small leaves.

Continuing our journey northwards on the other side of the lake, along the margin the next tree we come across is a *Mimusops Cockii* (39).

Going further after crossing the path we find at the margin of the lake *Callistamon rigidus* (40).

Going further north along the margin we find *Callistemon Lanceolatus,* about 10–12 feet in height.

In the small island of this end of lake along with the bamboos is *Yucca gloriosa* (42), splendid Adam's needle. This handsome plant is a native of Peru and North America. It blossoms in August and its panicle of elegant white flowers attains a height of 5–7 feet.

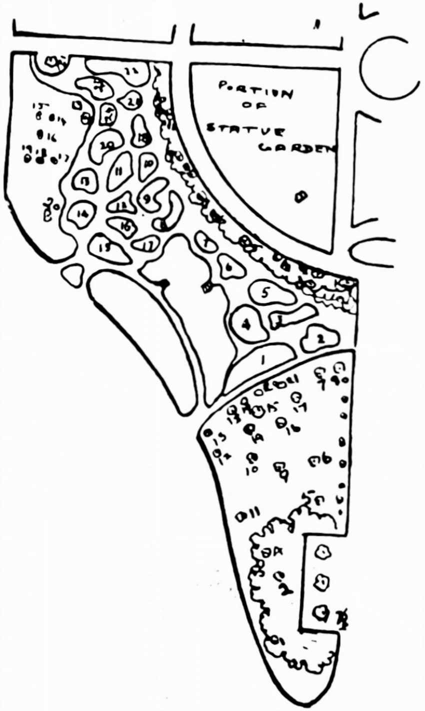
Almost at the end of lake is a big tree of *Pithecolobium saman* (43), standing in the water when the lake is full in the rainy season.

At the margin facing *Tectona grandis,* the teak tree met with already, is *Schinus dependens* (44), which yields oil.

Division "G"

Section G 1: Shade garden etc.

This section lies between the main road going to the Glass House in the eastern side, the Statue garden road in the western side commencing from the Main Gate, and the radial road (Statue—Japanese garden road) in the south. It consists of a few bits of lawn, sunk garden, shade garden, etc.



Shade garden etc.

At the commencement of this section from the Main Gate is a big Guide Plan of Lalbagh Gardens prominently put up.

Abutting the Statue garden road are found three gigantic trees of *Ficus Benjamina* which correspond to the three trees on the other side, beside the Arboretum. In the shrubbery to the eastern side of these, the first tree of moderate size is *Ochrocarpus longifolius* (1).

The big tree in the middle open space of the shrubbery is *Ficus nitida* (2).

A noteworthy short plant close to *Dracaena fragrans* (3), south of the shrubbery and by the side of the main road is *Xylophylla longifolius* (4).

To the south of the shrubbery in the lawn the first prominent scandant shrub towards the Statue garden road is *Petraea volubilis* (5), which is valued for its ornamental blue flowers.

To the south of this is *Ravenia spectabilis* (6).

The tree found at the corner of the lawn is *Plumeria lambertiana* (7), and near by is a shrub of *Nyctanthes arboretristis* (8).

From *Ravenia spectabilis* to the east in the middle of the lawn is *Musseanda erythrophylla* (9), which has large dark scarlet bracts, and next to it a small plant *Kopsia fruiticosa* (10) newly planted, both of which are ornamental shrubs.

The shrub immediately to the south of the shrubbery beside the main road is *Calliandra hamatoceophylla* (11).

The next two shrubs by the side of the road are *Hypericum hookerianum* (12), and *Musseanda corymbosa* (13), which bears orange flowers, calyx with an elliptic white leafy lobe.

The small plants found in the middle of the lawn south of *Kopsia fruiticosa* and *Musseanda erythrophylla* are *Punica granatum floroplano* (14), *Brunfelsia americana* (15), *Brunfelsia lindleana* (16), and *Brunfelsia undulata* (17).

To the east of *Plumeria* there is a specimen of *Quercus pedunculata.* By the side of the main road and the part is a speciment of *Malvaviscus cungesti.*

To the west of it by the side of the path, the small plants found a row are *Lantana sellowiana* (18), *Lantana depressa* (yellow flower) (19), *Lantana La-Neige* (white flower) (20), and the last one is *Buddlea lindenii* (22).

To the east of the shrubbery lining the Statue garden a shade garden is found, in which are many beds of various shapes with interesting specimens planted in them. To the east of these beds at the beginning is a pool or sunk garden, and adjacent to it a bit of lawn. At the other end of the beds to the east there is a bit of lawn beside which is Fern House road. There are three trees of *Brassia actynophylla* at the commencement of the Shade garden.

The plants found in the beds are as following:

BED 1: At the eastern corner of this bed is *Cycas revoluta*, and there are short plants of *Acalypha sanderiana.*

BED 2: This consists of *Iresine acuminata,* which are highly ornamental for the colour of their leaves.

BED 3 : In the middle of the bed is *Cycas revoluta.* Between the three foregoing beds there is a big tree of *Nephelium logana.*

BED 4 : In the middle of the bed is *Cycas circinalis.*

BED 5 : The bedding plants are *Maranta arundinaria,* and the specimen plant is *Encephalartos Hildenbrandtii.*

BED 6 : The bedding plants are *Eranthemum variabile,* and the specimen plant is *Cycas ramphii.*

BED 7 : The specimen plants are *Maranta bicolor.* The specimen plants are *Aralia veitchi var. gracillima* and *Panax mastersiana.*

BED 8 : The bedding plants are *Maranta arundinacea* ; the specimen plants are *Attalea spinosa, Caryota urens, Aralia veitchi.*

BED 9 : The bedding plants are *Sumbucus nigra variegata* in Elder plant ; the specimen plant is *Aralia eligantissima.*

Between the foregoing two beds is found *Araca lutiscens.*

BED 10 : The bedding plants are *Maranta zebrina* and the specimen plant is *Aralia diversifolia* to the east of the bed. In the middle is a big tree of *Pithecolobium saman.*

BED 11 : The bedding plants are *Heliconia* area—*striata.* The specimen plants are *Hyophorbe amaricaulis* in the middle, and *Cola acuminata,* the cola nut tree, to the south.

BED 12 : The bedding plants are *Eranthemum goldianum,* and the specimen plant is *Wallichia caryotoides.*

BED 13 : The bedding plants are *Pentas cornea alba,* and the specimen plant is *Corypha umbraculifera.*

BED 14 : The bedding plants are *Justicia crisocranthi,* and the specimen plant is *Cocothrinax argentia.*

BED 15 : The bedding plants are *Clerodendron scandens,* and the bedding plants are *Attalea Cohune* towards the south and *Acrocomia corollumma* towards the west.

BED 17 : The bedding plants are *Eranthemum versicolour alba,* and the specimen plant is *Areca lutiscens.*

BED 18 : The bedding plants are *Draceana* (cordiline) collections and the specimen plant is *Cocos Schizophylla* in the middle.

BED 19 : The bedding plants are *Aralia galpini,* and the specimen plant is *Sabal blakiana.*

BED 20 : The bedding plants are *Muehlenbeckia platyclados* and the specimen plant is *Zygophyllum platyphylla* to the east. A mango tree is found in the middle.

BED 22 : The bedding plants are *Cestrum nocturnum.*

BED 23 : Bedding plants are *Aralia Bonerppi.* Specimen plant is *Enceophallartos Hildenbrandti.*

BED 24 : Bedding plants are *Aralia caudata.* Specimen plant is *Sabal Adansoni.*

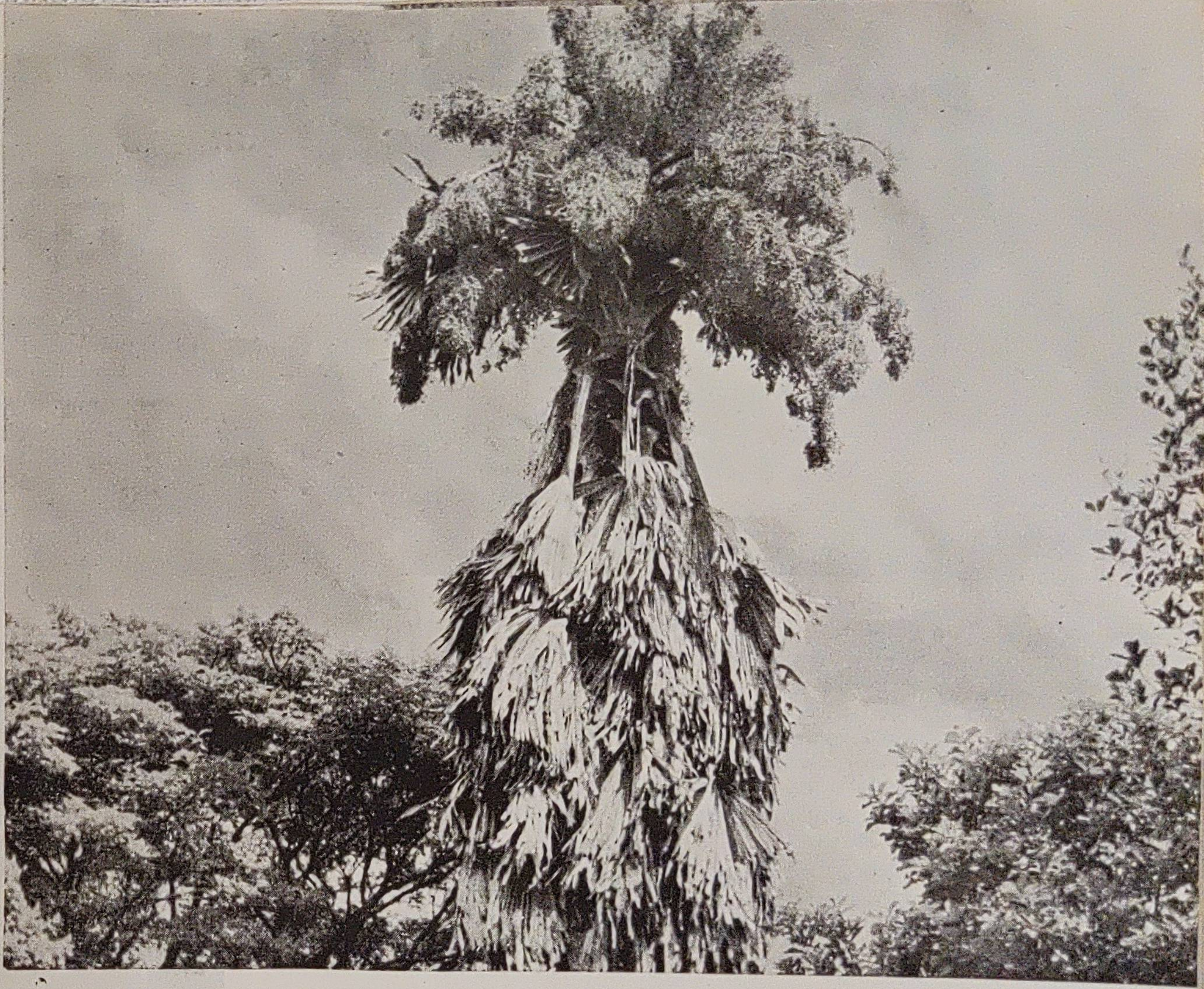
In the shrubbery lining the Statue garden the following important plants are found :—*Cassia renigera* (1), *Lagerstroemia Flos reginae* (2), *Kentia wendlandiana* (3), *Sabal adansoni* (4), *Delonix regia* (5), *Mimusops elengi* (6), *Murraya exotica* (7), *Berrya Ammonilla* (8), *Livistonia mauritiana* (9), *Ochrocarpus fraxinifolius* (10), *Carya arborea* (11).

The moderate sized tree found to the east of Bed No. 22 is *Gelonium lanceolatum.*

The specimens found on the bit of lawn to east of the beds are follwing :—

Litsea cinnamonaefolia (13), *Dasylirion gracile* (14), *Agave ghiesbrechtii* (15), *Dasylirion quadrangularis* (16), *Yucca aloifolia variegata* (17), *Agave americana variegata* (18), *Agave Franzosinii* (19) *and Petraea volubilis* (20) towards Glass House road.

Corypha
umbraculifera



Saraca indica

A view in the plant house

Section G. 2

This section is bounded by Statue Japanese garden road on the north, Fern House road on the east, Bandstand garden on the south and Statue garden road on the west.

This consists of Plant House, Pot garden, Shade garden etc. In the Shade garden many species of Ferns, palms etc., are grown in the variously designed beds. Allspice, and cow tree sapplings have been recently planted in this Shade garden.

In the shrubbery lining the path of Statue garden path the trees seen are *Rhodosphaera rhodanthema* two specimens of *Ravenala madagascariensis,* in front of Horticultural lecture hall and a little towards the steps is *Memecylon Heyneanum* in the corner of Shade garden near the steps is *Shorea talura* which bears highly fragrant, excellent flowers of white colour.

In the Plant House there are three important trees—*Ceasalpinea coriarea, Putranjiva Roxburghii* and *Sterculia acerifolia.* In the southern side of Pot garden are a row of *Brassaia astinophylla.*

In the bit of lawn to the south are found the following plants :—Almost in the road are two mango trees supposed to have been planted during Tippu's time. In the lawn *Jasminum rigidum, Allamanda nerifolia, Jasminum dicotoma, Ochna squarrosa, Memecylon ramiflorum, Jasminum heterophyllum, Lagerstroemia indica, Beloperone memosa, Aberia caffra, Ligustrum inodium* and *Araucaria Bidwillii.*

Section G 3: Band Stand Garden

This garden has a Bandstand at the centre. In the several bits of lawns that make up this sections there are number of clipped *Bougainvillea* shrubs and other important plants.

The following are the important ones that deserve mention :—

Araucaria Cookii on either side of the path, *Ipomea Horsfalliae* 2 arches on either side, *Rhynchospermum Jasminoides* (Left), *Tristellateia australasiae* (Right), *Antigonon insigne, Echites aromatica, Araucaria Bidwillii, Franciscea uniflora* (on either side of the steps), *Ficus macrophylla* (above the parapet wall on either side—one tree on the left and two trees on the right).

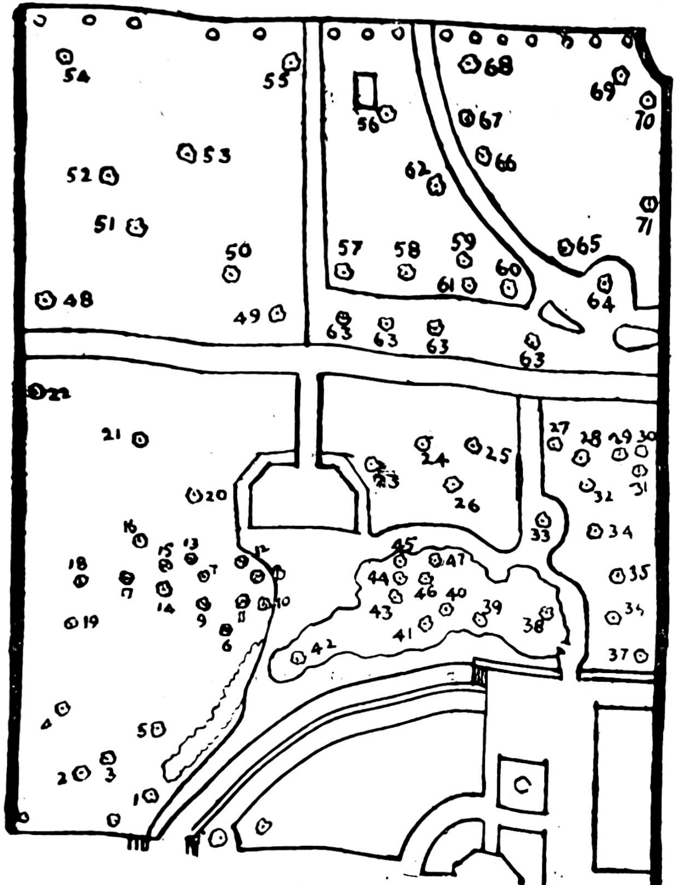
Section G. 4

This section enclosed by Statue garden road in the west, Royal Palm avenue in the south, Fern House road in the east, and the Terrace garden road descending from the Glass House and the path beside the parapet wall which starts from this road and joins the Statue Garden road, in the west. Adjoining the path on the lawn side is a fine rockery in front of the restaurant.

At the portion where the southern parapet wall of the Bandstand starts is found *Tabebuia pallida* (1), a young tree of about 6 years and about 10 feet in height. It bears rose-white flowers and is a fine ornamental tree.

The next tree found to the east of it is a young *Araucaria Bidwillii* (2), a popular ornamental conifer, a native of Australia. It has lanceolate, ovate, sharp pointed, thick, firm and shiny leaves. The cones resemble a small pine apple in size. Very close to it to the west is *Elaeis guineensis* (3), the oil palm of Africa. It has 8–10 feet long leaves, petiole spiny-serrate, leaflets 40–50, linear, lanceolate, acute and ornamental in the early stage. The flowers are creamy-white, borne in clusters, the fruit red, borne in large clusters, and yield oil of use in commerce.

Walking a few feet to the south from *Araucaria* we meet with *Garcinia Cambogia* (4), a small evergreen tree of western Malnad, with erect habit and drooping leaves. The opposite, exstipulate coriaceous dark green leaves are characteristic of the genus. The flowers are yellow or orange and unisexual. The fruit is edible and is of the size of a small apple, when ripe yellow or reddish, grooved from the base to the middle. The rind is eaten when ripe, and preserved at an earlier stage as a condiment. The wood is valuable for furniture. The specimen is about 7–8 feet in height. To the south of *Tabebuia pallida* is *Pterospermum Heyneanum* (5). The leaves are grayish-brown, tomentose beneath, variable in shape ordinarily oblong, toothed or lobed. The fruit is brown, velvety, 2–2½″ long.



Section G 4

Walking a few feet towards the restaurant we come across a group of plants. In the group there are two trees of *Areca alba* (6–11), one *Hydrostele wendlandiana* (9), one *Cocos schizophylla* (10) and five *Spathodia campanulata* (11–15). *Cocos schizophylla* has leaves like the coconut palm and when small it is very ornamental. *Areca alba* has 8–10 long leaves, petiole, 6–12″ long, grooved down the face. It is distinguished by the leaves. Close by to the east it *Chrysolidocarpus madagascarensis* (15). Very near to it is *Callistemon lanceolatus* (16), popularly known by the name bottlebrush tree. To the north of this beside one of the *Spathodias* is *Arundo donax variegata* (17), a shrubby ornamental grass.

The next tree to the north is *Melaleuca leucodendron* (18), the cajeput-tree of India. The lamellar bark protects it against conflagrations. The wood is fissile, hard, close grained, regarded as almost imperishable underground and resists the attacks of termites. The fruit yields the cajeput oil of commerce.

The next tree towards *Garcinia cambogia* (4) is *Garcinia indica* (19). It is a small tree with drooping branches and lanceolate leaves; nearly sessile flowers greenish-white, fruit purple containing a red, acid, edible pulp.

To the east or right side of the restaurant is *Cassia marginata* (20), the fragrant cassia, which bears deep reddish pink flowers. It is an extremely beautiful tree. To its south east is *Pongamia glabra* (21). At the corner of the lawn on the Fern House road side is *Ligustrum rubustum* (22), an ornamental bushy shrub.

To the left or western side of the restaurant building is *Bignonia magnifica* (23), a woody climbing shrub of rapid growth, which bears purplish coloured flowers. Very ornamental shrub.

In the middle of this bit of lawn is *Olea europaea* (24), a native of south-western Asia. It bears small oblong or lanceolate leaves with exillary forking, and yellowish-white fragrant flowers. Olive oil is obtained by expression from the pulp of the fruit. It yields good timber.

The next two shrubs are *Ligustrum rubustum* (25–26), met with already.

The tree at the angle of the next bit of lawn which is separated from the preceding by a path is *Eriobotrya japonica* (27), the loquot tree. It is a small evergreen tree, the fruit of which makes an excellent preserve.

The next tree to the west of it is *Olea cuspidata* (28), a small tree, leaves lanceolate, cuspidate, midrib prominent, the upper side deep glossy green, the under side as well as branchlets and petioles clothed with a dense ferruginous or red, sometimes grey film of minute more or less lobed scales. The next tree in the same direction is *Olea verrucosa* (29), a small tree, leaves lanceolate, rusty-tomentose beneath, unarmed, similar looking to *Olea europaea*.

The next plant to the west is *Cycas circinalis* (30).

The next plant is the north at the edge of the lawn in *Jacaranda mimosaefolia* (31), one of the most popular ornamental flowering trees, met with already.

To the east of *Jacaranda* is *Daemonorops fissus* (32), a palm, leaves ovate in outline, pinnate, leaflets pendent, dark green, bearing on the upper side a few black hair-like bristles, petioles armed with dark stout pines.

To the north of it is *Calamus diversifolia* (34).

The tree in the circular ground to the east outside the lawn beside the path is *Parmentiera cerifera* (33), the candle tree of Panama, bearing long straight branches, with leaves having winged petiole with a spine at the base and pendulous fruit like a bunch of candles.

The two shrubby palms to the north of *Calamus diversifolia* on the lawn are *Daemonorops fissus* (35 and 36).

The short bushy palm at the corner at the parapet wall is *Calamus rotang* (37), which although graceful when young, soon develops whip-like stems armed with sharp recurved thorns. Its stem is the chief source of canes.

On the rockery, climbing up from the western end, the first tree is *Mangifera indica* (38). There is a specimen of *Cycas circinalis* (39) to the east. Beyond it is *Heptapleurum venulosum var macrophyllum* (40), a small tree, leaflets 5–7, glabrous, entire, elliptic, lanceolate, flowers yellowish-green or cream coloured.

The next tree a little to the north of it is *Ficus macrophylla (syn. F. australis)* (42) another specimen of which is found beside *Heptapleurum*. On the rockery there are five *Mangifera indica* (43–47) trees.

There are three bits of lawn to the south of the preceding bit separated by a path joing the Fern House road in the east and Statue Garden road in the west. In these bits we have a collection of *Saracas, Tabebuias* which are particularly important.

The tree at the northern corner of the lawn by the Fern House road is *Diospyros macrophylla* (48).

It is a large evergreen tree, with straight trunk, leaves membranous, almost sessile, 1–2 inches long,. with long soft hairs along midrib and margin, hairy all over.

At the west corner corresponding to it is *Araucaria Cookii* (49), one of the most ornamental conifers of Australia.

Going to the interior of the lawn diagonally from this tree we find a big specimen of *Swietenia Mahagoni* (50), small-leaved.

To the eastern side of it is *Bignonia magnifica* (51), the familiar floriferous scandant shrub. The flowers are large, mauve to purple red, the throat primrose ; one of the most ornamental shrubs.

The two other trees to the south and in the middle of the lawn are *Tabebuia guayacan* (52), and *Tabebuia trifilla* (53), both of which are ornamental flowering trees.

As the eastern corner of the lawn beside the Fern House road is *Tabebuia rosea* (54), and at the other corner by the side of the path is *Mangifera indica* (55), a variety popularly referred as " bale mara " because the skin of the fruit when ripe can be peeled off as in the banana.

In the middle bit of lawn almost abutting the small building is *Araucaria Cookii* (56).

At the northern corner of the lawn beside the path which separates this bit of lawn from the preceding is the *Berrya Ammonilla* (57), the familiar Trincomalee wood-tree, an ornamental tree of Ceylon. The wood is highly esteemed for its lightness and strength and is employed in the construction of boats. The flowers are small, white with gold coloured anthers.

In line with it towards the west is a small tree of *Albizzia lucida* (58) a large tree, flowers creamy-white, scented.

The next tree which attracts our attention is *Callistemon lanceolatus* (59), and close by to the west is *Pleigynium Solandri* (60) and *Swietenia Mahagoni* (61). The former is a large tree, leaves ovate, wedge-shaped at base. The flowers are dioecious, axillary racemes, those with male flowers as long as the leaves and those with female flowers with shorter petals.

To the southern side of these by the side of the curved path which separates this bit from the next bit of lawn is *Ruellia grata* (62).

The four trees arranged east to west in the broad path to the north of this lawn are *Ochrocarpus longifolius* (63), a native of Kanara and other moist districts.

To the northern side outside the third bit of lawn is another specimen of *Pleigynium solandri* (64).

The small tree next to it on the lawn by the side of the curved path is *Saraca cauliflora* (65), which bears very attractive coral red flowers in bunches in February–March ; a highly ornamental tree.

The next tree along the edge by the side of the path is *Bauhinea purpurea* (66), a moderate-sized tree which bears very attractive reddish purple flowers ; a highly ornamental tree.

The next tree in line is *Cassia gigantia* (67), the common cassia.

The next tree at the angle of the lawn near to the Palm avenue is a rare plant, *Saraca taipingensis* (68), a small tree, leaves alternate, sessile, leaflets smooth and glossy ; flowers in compact clusters of beautiful golden yellow which spring from branches. It is a native of Tobago.

Corresponding to it at the western corner by the side of Royal Palm avenue is a specimen of *Guaiaum officinale* (69), and very near it at the edge of the lawn is a small plant of *Saraca indica* (70) about 5 feet in height. The flowers are orange-red, fragrant, collected in compact roundish panicles.

Going along the edge northwards we find a moderately big *Lagerstroemia flos reginae* (71), the "Pride of India".

Section G. 5 and 6

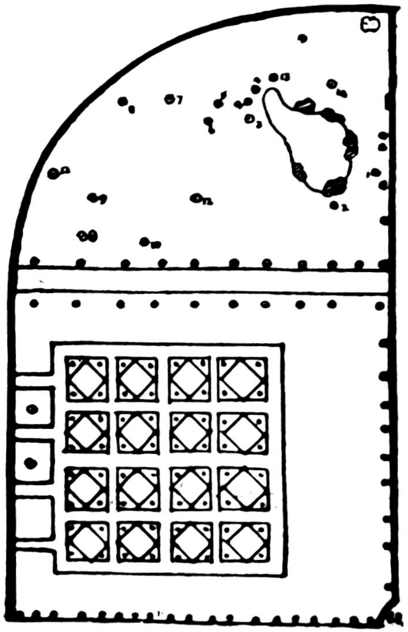
This lawn is surrounded by the Royal Palm avenue on the north, Fern House road on the east, Statue Garden road on the west and a path on the south. This lawn contains only two big trees, the familiar *Pithecolobium saman* by the side of the Fern House road. Most of the lawn is occupied by a hedge garden which is very ornamental. The *Clerodendron inerme* is grown as a hedge in several squares *Bougainvillea* has also been grown and clipped nicely into attractive shapes. Along the edges of the lawn on the north, south and west there are clipped bougainvilleas in rows. Royal palms are found on the northern edge along the avenue.

This lawn is to the south of the preceding lawn, separated by the path, and on the south and east the Main road below the tank bund and the Glass House road join in a curve so that the two sides of the lawn form an arch without well-defined sides. On the west it is surrounded by Statue Garden road. The northern and western edge have clipped bougainvilleas in a row. Towards the western side of the lawn is a small lake, and small bamboos are planted on the slopes.

The moderate-sized tree to the west of the lake at the margin of the lawn is *Castanospermum australe* (1), which is a very ornamental tree when in flower. To the northern and eastern sides of the lake are two trees of *Pithecolobium saman* (2–3), the rain tree.

Close to the second rain tree (3) are two *Arenga alping* (4); leaves numerous with many leaflets, about 16 inches long, 1 inch wide, and silvery beneath.

To the east of the preceding palm is *Arenga saccharifera* (5) palm. Leaves very many, petioles smooth, leaflets 112–115 each side, tasciculate; flowers purple. Near by is another palm *Cocos plumosa* (6), leaves erect spreading 12–15, long, recurving. The tree is very graceful with recurving leaves and attractive as an avenue palm. Further to the east we have *Chamaerops humilis* (7): leaves rugged, fibr-



Section G 5 and 6

ous, margins of the petioles armed with stout, straight or hooked spines.

On the eastern side of the lawn are three *Spathodea campanulata* (8, 9, 10) two of them towards the path separating this lawn from the Formal Garden lawn, and the other to the south of them.

At the margin of the curve of the lawn in the south-east is *Pithecolobium saman* (11), and the other *Mangifera indica* (12). Another Rain tree (13) and a tamarind tree (14) are found near the group of palms.

Section H. 1

This is a triangular lawn and is enclosed by the Main road going to the Glass House in the north east, the Statue—Japanese garden road in the south, and Fern House road in the west.

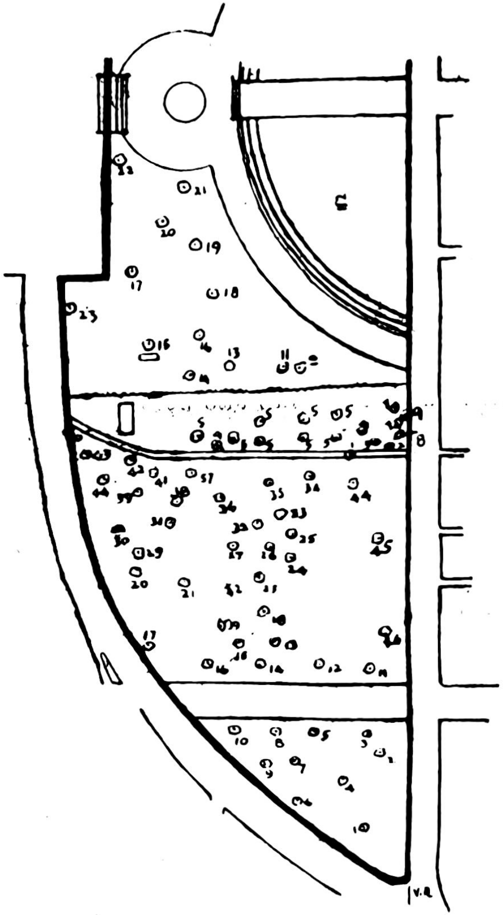
The large tree in the lawn is *Terminalia Arjuna* (1), often with buttressed trunk. It has smooth grayish bark flaking off in large thin layers which is valued in medicine. Branches drooping, flowers small, dull yellow, visited by bees for honey.

To the south of it there are two plants close to each other, *Echites aromotica* (2) and *Callitris cupressoides* (3). The former is a climber, bears tubular-white scented flowers; and the latter a tall pyramidal conifer of ornamental value.

Almost in the centre of the lawn is a small plant, *Pinus sp.* (4).

In the middle of the southern edge of the lawn beside the path is *Cupressus Benthamii* (5), a small tree with horizontal branches forming a pyramidal shape.

In the middle of the northern edge of the lawn, beside the Main road, is *Cupressus funebris* (6), a small tree with wide spreading pendulous branches and branchlets, which is popularly known as the Weeping Cypress.



Section H 1

In the interior of the lawn near it is *Pinus longifolia* (7), very decorative as a young plant with its long drooping light green foliage.

The next three trees in the eastern corner of the lawn are *Cupressus torulosa* (8), *Callitris rhomboidea* (9), and *Cupressus horizontalis* (10).

The four trees in the margin of the next bit of lawn on the south are *Callitris cuprassoides* (11), *Cupressus torulosa* (12), *Cupressus Benthamii* (14) and *Cupressus horizontalis* (16).

The two plants to the south of *Cupressus Sp.* (14) are *Cupressus Benthamii* (13), a small specimen, and *Cupressus funebris* (15); and to the south of these are *Podacarpus neglectus* (18), a small tree, and *Pinus sp.?* (19).

In the eastern margin of the lawn beside the Main road is a large specimen of *Ficus religiosa* (17).

To the south of *Podocarpus neglectus* (18), there are *Cupressus torulosa* (22) and *Damara robusta* (23). To the east, almost in line with these, is *Thuja occidentalis* (21), and nearer the Main road there is *Callitris rhomboidea* (20). To the south of the latter close by is *Cupressus sympervirens* (29), of erect habit, forming a narrow dense cylindrical crown which is popularly known as the Upright Cypress.

To the west in line with the preceding almost in the middle of the lawn are big specimens of *Juniperus procera* (27) and *Cupressus torulosa* (26), about 10 feet in height.

Beside *C. torulosa* (26) to the west, there is *C. arizonica* (24) and *Cedrus Deodara* (25).

To the south of the Upright Cypress (29) is *Cupressus Lindleyi* (30), and to the west of it is *Callitris calcarata* (31), another specimen of which is found in the middle of the lawn (32).

To the west of it and to the south of *Cedrus Deodara* (25) is *Cupressus macrocarpa* (33).

To the south of it there are *Cupressus torulosa* (34) and *Thuja orientalis* (35).

Near *Callitris calcarata* (32) there is *Cupressus horizontalis* (36).

Beside the path there is *Cupressus occidentalis* (37), and a big specimen of *Cupressus torulosa* (38).

To the south of *Cupressus Lindleyi* (30) are three specimens of *Cupressus macrocarpa* (39, 40, 43) and near the path *Cupressus Benthamii* (42) and *Cupressus sympervirens* (41).

There are four mango trees to the western side of the Cupressus collection. In the narrow portion of the lawn to the west of these mango trees there is a collection of Hibiscus varieties. Among these are found three important specimen trees. The short tree found beside the path near the mango tree is *Amherestia nobilis* (44), a beautiful flowering tree of Burma. *Garcinia xanthochymus* (45) and *Collistemon lanceolatus* (46) are two other important trees found here.

By the side of *Filicium* tope fence near *Amherestia nobilis* almost abutting the path is *Castillova elastica* (1) and at the corner beside the Fern House road is *Eriobotrya japonica* (2). Close to it in the tope is *Coffea liberica* (3).

There is a big specimen of *Aleurites moluccana* (4) inside the tope near *Castilloa elastica* and another one by the side of the fence.

In the middle of the tope in front of potting shed there are two rows of *Filicium decipiens* (5), five in the right row and three in the left row.

At the entrance to the tope from Fern House road there are two *Cassia nodosa* (7) trees, beautiful for their bloom. Beside the right one there is a specimen of *Caryota urens* (8).

In front of the tope abutting the Fern House road there is one of the mango trees (9) supposed to have been planted during Tippu's time.

The adjoining portion of lawn to the south of the tope, that is in the right front of Glass House consists of some noteworthy plants. Entering the lawn from Fern House road the first tree seen beside the fence is *Gardenia arborea* (10) and close to it is *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (11), a moderately sized tree with broad leaves.

The spreading, large tree to the east of it is *Xylosma longifolium* (13).

Beside the fence is *Ochna squarrosa* (14) and to east of it is *Tabebuia spectabilis* (15).

To the east of *Xylosma longifolium* close by is *Nauclea parviflora* (16). Towards south there are *Bignonia magnifica* (18), *Jasminum primulinum* and to east of these is *Plumeria rubra* (20). At the steps is a sapling of *Lagerstroemia flos reginae* (22), planted by Nikita Khrushchev and to west of it at the margin is a young specimen of *Tecoma Argentia* (21), planted by Dag Hammerskjoeld. The two small plants near *Lagerstroemia* (22) in the lawn are *Ligustrum rubustum* and *Ligustrum ovalifolium*. The big tree near it in the middle of the lawn is *Andagomesii* (17) and the tree beside the Glass House road is *Tabebuia spectabilis* (23).

Section H. 2

This consists of two bits of lawns on either side of Main Terrace Road in front of Glass House, for the most part bounded by the parapet wall and on the western side by the Fernery road (Plant house road).

In the lawn which is on the northern side, the following plants are found :—*Araucaria Cookki, Cassia marginata, Araucaria Cunninghamii, Garcinia livingstonii.*

Along the parapet wall the following shrubs are found :—*Gardenia florida, Gardenia longistyla, Brousenettia pepyrifera, Dombeya Natalensis, D. Mastersii* two specimens of *D. madohensis*. In addition to these collections there are some *Hibiscus* varieties planted close to parapet wall.

On the southern side lawn the following trees are found :—*Dillenia indica, Araucaria Cunninghamii, Cerbera odollum.*

The shrubs found closed to parapet wall are *D. madohensis Gardenia arborea*, two specimens of *Dombeya versicolor, D. spectabilis* and *Gardenia longistyla* and *G. gummifera* near *Dillenia indica.*

Here also there are some *Hibiscus* varieties planted close to parapet wall.

Section H. 3

This lawn is surrounded by Glass House road on the east, the fountain and the path by the side of parapet wall on the north, the Fern House road on the west and the Royal Palm avenue on the south. Along the edge of the southern side of the lawn are planted several Royal Palms with clipped Bougainvillea in the middle. There is a path going to the south along the parapet wall and then joining the Fern House road. There is a path in the lawn running from east to west. Along the edge of the lawn by the side of Glass House road a row of Peltophorum trees are planted.

Entering the lawn from the fairy fountain side we see two young memorial trees, *Lagerstroemia flos reginae* (1) and *Tecoma argentia* (2), the former planted by Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., on 26th November 1955 and the latter by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The first tree facing the Glass House is *Amoora Rohituka* (3), which is a big tree with a spreading crown, situated on the slope to the left of the steps. It is an evergreen tree of the Western Ghats, with handsome foliage, flowers cream, fruits yellow. The seeds furnish an economic oil.

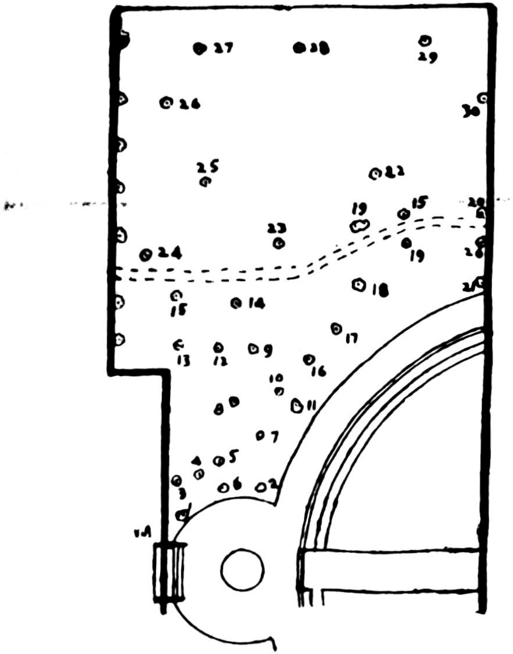
Amherstia nobilis

Garcinia Livingstonii

Bombax malabaricum

A view of the Lotus pond

To the west is *Plumeria rubra* (4), a medium-sized, spreading tree which bears attractive reddish flowers. The next tree to the south-west is *Flacourtia cataphracta* (5), a small tree, stem armed with compound spines ; young shoots slightly pubiscent, leaves glabrous ; sepals hairy, within edges ciliate ; fruit globose.



Section H 3

To the north of the preceding two trees, near *Tecoma argentia* is found *Jasminum primulinum* (6), a rambling shrub ; branches slender, green, 4-angled, leaves petioled, leaflets 3, sessile, lanceolate shining above and paler beneath ; flowers primrose-yellow with darker eye.

To the west of *Flacourtia cataphracta* is *Duabanga somneratioides* (7), a tree with branchlets drooping with weight of the flowers ; buds large, globose, calyx cup-shaped, petals white, crumpled, falling off early.

The tree of the south of *Flacourtia cataphracta* is *Plumeria Lambartiana alba* (8).

To the west of this, side by side, south to north are three trees, *Plumeria acuminata hybrida* (9), *Plumeria alba lutch* (10), and *Plumeria alba* (11).

To the east of *Plumeria acuminata hybrida* is *Polyalthia longifolia* (12). Towards the slope in the east of it is a fine specimen of *Anda gomesii* (Syn : *Joannesia princeps*) (13), a moderate-sized tree which bears cream flowers. The timber is useful, and the seed is used in medicine.

To the south of *Polyalthia longifolia* by the side of the path is *Cerbera oddolum* (14), the poison nut tree : leaves alternate, crowded at the ends of branches ; flowers large, white, scented ; bracts rose-coloured.

In line with it to the east beside the path is *Bignonia magnifica* (15), a scandent shrub which is very ornamental for its flowers.

To the west of *Plumeria acuminata hybrida* is *Crescentia Cujete*, (16), the calabash or beggar's bowl tree of South America, a small tree bearing oblong wedge-shaped, entire shining leaves ; flowers solitary rising from the trunk or branches and succeeded by fruit outwardly resembling a pumilo but having a hard rind, used in South America for culinary purposes.

Further west we find *Carallia suffruiticosa* (17), a small tree, leaves thickly coriaceous, glossy ; flowers creamy-white, sessile, in short peduncled cymes.

The next plant situated beside the path is

Clusia rosea (18), which is about 50 feet in height. It is a native of the West Indies and a gum-resin is obtained from it. The leaves are obovate, veinless, striated petiole; flowers rose-coloured.

Further south nearer the path is *Congea tomentosa alba* (19), an ornamental shrub.

At the corner formed by the path starting from Fern House road we find *Catha edulis* (20), about 12–15 feet in height; and correspondingly on the other side of the path is another specimen of the same plant. It is a native of Yemen and other parts of Arabia, where it is extensively cultivated for its leaves which have properties similar to those of tea and coffee; they have been used by the Arabs from immemorial, either by preparing a decoction or chewed. It is considered by Arabs highly stimulating, producing wakefulness and hilarity. To the north of it at the margin is *Sophora japonica* (21), about 6 feet in height, flowers pea-like in racemes, creamy-white.

To the east of this by the side of the path is *Bignonia magnifica* (15), and next to to it is *Congea tomentosa alba* (19). To the south of these to the interior of the lawn is *Dalbergia foliosa* (22), a large climbing shrub.

Next to *Congea tomentosa* (10) to the east, beside the path is *Gliricidia maculata* (23), a moderate-sized tree.

Further south at the corner where the path joins the Glass House road is *Poinciana regia* (24). The tree in the middle to the interior of the lawn is another specimen of *Poinciana regia* (25) with crimson flowers.

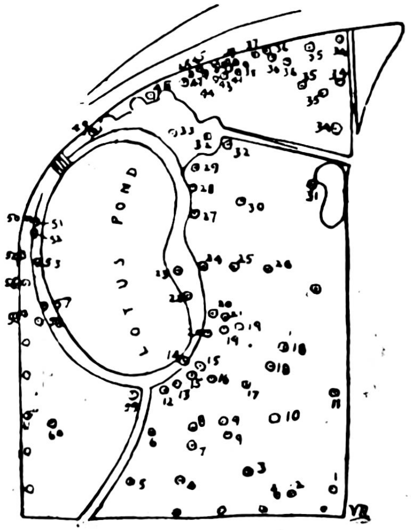
To the south of *Poinciana regia* along the eastern side of the lawn is *Duranta ellisia* (26), the popular ornamental shrub.

The three trees by the side of the Royal Palm avenue are *Nauclia cadamba* (27), *Nauclia macrophylla* (28), and *Ilex Paraguensis* (29). The leaves of *Ilex Paraguensis* is used for tea in its native home. It is called the mattle tea tree.

The tree to the south of *Catha edulis* by the side of Fern House road is *Tamarindus indica* (30), a number of specimens of which have been met with already.

Section H 4: Lotus Pond area

Nearly one-fourth of this area is occupied by the pond, which is situated in the south-eastern angle of the area. The land to the south'east of this section is higher in level, so that close to the pond there is a steep slope. The slope contains three caves, which provide places for people to rest. There is an artificial waterfall in the corner about 25



Section H 4: Lotus pond area

feet in height called the Javaraya Fall. This lotus pond area is a very attractive place for quiet-loving people.

This section is enclosed by the Fern House road on the west, the Royal Palm avenue on the north, the Glass House road on the east and the main road below the Tank bund on the south.

Entering the lawn from the corner where the Royal Palm avenue crosses the Fern House road, the first tree we come across is *Bombax malabaricum* (1), a fine specimen, about 80 feet in height. The large crimson flowers which appear in February–March present one of the most beautiful sights. The timber is soft, white and perishable. It is utilised for planking, packing cases, toys and floats.

Very near it to the east are two narrow short trees side by side—*Catha edulis* (2), the Arabian tea plant met with already.

The next tree interior to the lawn is a big specimen of *Parkia biglandulosa* (3), about 80 feet in height and greatly spreading with lower branches bending to the ground; it bears creamy-white flowers.

The next small tree of about 4 feet in height to the east is *Plumeria alba* (4), a highly ornamental tree.

To the east of it by the side of the path is a short tree, *Bombax scopulorum* (5); the stems are covered with prickles; leaflets lance-shaped, dark green; flowers salmon pink, solitary, appearing before the leaves.

Along the path to the south of *Plumeria alba* is another specimen of *Bombax malabaricum* (6).

To tree to the south of *Plumeria alba* (4) is *Plumeria Alipore beauty* (7), a small tree; leaves rounded at the apex; flowers large, delicate, rose.

To the south-east of it is *Plumeria hybrida rainbow* (8), a small tree, leaves tapering, flowers deep salmon with yellow centre.

To the west are two specimens of *Pear William Boncherstian* (9), which are very close to each other.

The next tree to the west is a specimen of *Bassia latifolia* (10), about 35 feet in height; leaves firm, clustered near ends of branches; flowers in dense clusters at the end of branches.

The next tree at the edge of the lawn abutting Fern House road is *Bassia longifolia* (11), a tree of about 60 feet in height with a wide crown; young shoots silky; flowers similar to *B. latifolia*; the sweet fleshy flowers of both species are dried and eaten. Spirit is distilled from them, oil is extracted from the seeds.

In line with *Bassia latifolia* to the east at the other end just beside the point where the path comes to the pond and bifurcates is *Plumeria hybrida rosea* (12), and close to it to the south by the side of the path is the familiar *Plumeria Lambertiana* (13).

Walking along the path to the western side of the pond almost on the slope is *Cassia florida* (14). Opposite to it on the lawn edge there are two plants of *Plumeria hybrida rosea* (15). To the west of one there is a newly planted, very short *Plumeria rubra* (16). The next tree situated in the direction of the big *Bassia longifolia* (11) tree which abutts Fern House road is *Memusops hexandra* (17), about 20 feet in height.

Almost in the middle of the lawn to the west of the foregoing two *Plumeria hibrida rosea* are two trees of *Sideroxylon elengoides* (18), the bigger one about 20 feet in height situated towards south.

Next towards the pond are two *Thevetia nerifolia alba* (19), *Thevetia nerifolia* (orange) (20) and *Thevetia nerifolia* (yellow) (21).

The next short plant to the south on the slope of the pond to the inner side of the path is *Nerium odorum* (double deep pink) (22).

Further to the south are clumps of *Bambusa vulgaris* (23), situated near the slope of the pond.

To the west almost abutting the path is *Melaleuca leucodendron* (24).

Towards the west in the middle of the lawn is *Buddleia Lindeni* (25), a shrub bearing flowers with purplish-violet corolla.

To the north-west is *Buddlia diversifolia* (26) a rambling shrub, leaves small, flowers small, creamy-white, very insignificant.

To the south of *Melaleuca leucodendron* along the path is *Pongamia pinnata* (27), an ornamental tree, flowers white and purple ; the seed produces oil of commercial value.

The next tree in the same direction is *Eucalyptus crebra* (28).

Very near it along the curve of the lawn is *Alstonia macrophylla* (29).

West of the *Eucalyptus crebra* in the middle of the lawn is *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* (30). The short tree by the side of the shrubbery of *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is *Chrorisia speciosa* (31).

The bed of *Poinciana pulcherrima* has a short hedge of *Eupatorium heteroclinum.*

To the south of *Alstonia macrophylla* at the margin of the lawn is *Eucalyptus citriodora* (32).

In the front of the triangular bit of lawn situated in the path is another *Eucalyptus citriodora.*

To the east of it close by is another big specimen of *Bombax malabaricum* (33). Towards the cave a small tree of about 8–10 feet in height is *Peltophorum ferrugineum* (*Peltophorum ferrox*).

From the ground in front of the caves situated to the south of the tank a path starts and runs west to join Fern House road. Very near this a path curving from Fern House road goes straight to the south enclosing a small lawn to the west.

Continuing our observation from the corner of this lawn we find the shrub *Bauhinia punctata* (34) and two more specimens of the same in line to the south on the edge of the lawn by the side of the path.

There are two *Lagerstroemia indica* (35) shrubs near the *Bauhinia punctata* which is in the middle and another specimen near the one at the slope.

To the east of this on the slope are three *Lagerstroemia indica var. subcosta* (36) close to the *Congea tomentosa alba* (37).

Then we find a clump of palms. The first two are *Livistonia mauritiana* (38) on the slope in line to the east are *Sabal adensonii* (39), *Thrinax parviflora* (40) and *Kentia macarthorii* (41).

Close to *Kentia macarthorii* is *Aranga saccharifera* (42).

The two palms next to this and below *Thrinax parviflora* are *Thrinax argentia* (43). Very close to it is *Areca lutescens* (44).

The next palm on the slope is another *Aranga saccharifera* (45), a little taller than the previous one. Below that is *Rhaphis flabbiliformis* (46).

The next important tree is *Wrightia tinctoria* (47).

Between the first cave and the second cave on the slope is *Cassia javanica* (Bombay) (48).

In the corner of the slope is the narrow artificial Javaraya Fall which is about 30 feet in height. The slope from here continues to the northern direction, and after some distance gradually widens to the level of the lawn. At this corner the road below the bund and the Glass House road meet. Viewed from this, the pond situated below presents a beautiful sight.

The next important tree on the slope is *Thrinax parviflora* (49).

The next tree is *Bombax malabaricum* (50).

There are two specimens of *Cycas circinalis* (51) and one *Cycas revoluta* (52).

The next tree on the widening slope is *Bursaria spinosa* (53). Adjacent to it is *Hiptage madablota* (54) on a stone pergola. Below that is *Bombax malabaricum* (56).

Next we have *Bambusa vulgaris* (57).

Next are two trees of *Cassia florida* (58).

The next tree in the lawn at the path is *Plumeria lambertiana* (59).

The lonely tree in the lawn is a young specimen of *Bombax insigne* (60) a large tree, bark prickly, leaves long, stalked, stalk longer than the leaflets 5–9 inversely egg-shaped, narrowed at the base; flowers larger than previous species, solitary, on a thick club-shaped, prickly stalk, corolla showy, scarlet or white, petals long, strap-shaped, narrowed at the base, densely tomentose, on both surfaces; wood durable and yields gum.

Division J

This portion is a very extensive area and contains many sections. It consists of the Glass House, the Acacia collection lawn, the Deer Paddock section, the Casuarina lawn, the Japanese garden, etc.

It is enclosed by the Glass House Main road to the west, the road going to Siddapur gate on the south, the Zanana road to the east, and the Museum road leading from the office to the Museum.

Behind the Glass House and to its left and behind the Japanese garden there is an avenue closely planted with *Juniperus procera*, the well-known pencil cedar. Behind the rows of pencil cedars there are some Araucarias.

The road going from the steps behind the Glass House to the Zanana road consists of big Java fig trees on either side, and the Zanana road consists of mango and cassia trees. The main road going to Siddapur in the south has very big and old *Ficus Mysorensis* trees on either side. The Museum road consists of Mango trees.

Section J 1:—Acacia collection etc.

The narrow portion of this is bound by the Glass House road on the west, Siddapur road on the south, Zanana road on the east and Java fig road behind the Glass House going to the rocks on the north.

A path, which is a cotinuation of the Royal Palm avenue, starts from the eastern side and runs for some distance and then curves north to join the curved path at the steps.

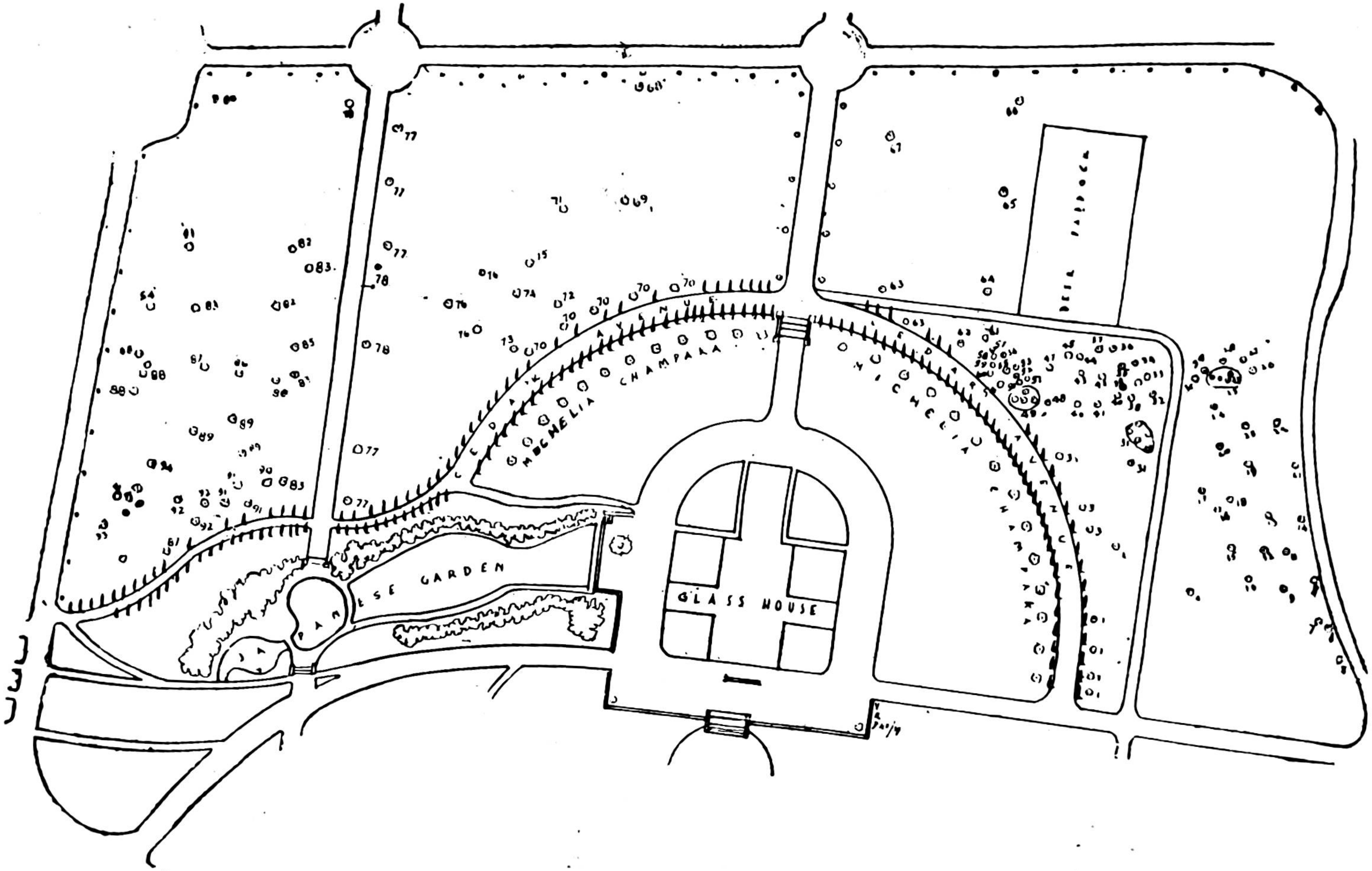
Entering from the Glass House road side, the first four trees behind the pencil cedar trees are *Araucaria Bidwillii* (1). These are some of the oldest trees, planted during Cameron's time. The tree of about 15–20 feet in height by the side of the path is *Macadamia ternifolia* (2), a tree of Australia valued for its fruit.

The three tall conifers behind the pencil cedar trees and east of *Araucaria Bidwillii* are *Cupressus torulosa* (3).

The first short tree on the southern side of the extension of the Royal Palm avenue is *Gleditschia ferrox* (4).

The first tree along the side of the Main road going to Siddapur is *Caesalpinea spinosa* (5), a prickly plant, flowers creamy-white and borne in clusters.

The next two trees which are near to each other are *Ficus Mysorensis* (6), and *Acacia confusa* (7), a short tree bearing yellow, globular flowers.


DEER PADDOCK
CEDAR AVENUE
MICHELIA CHAMPAKA
MICHELIA CHAMPAKA
JAPANESE GARDEN
GLASS HOUSE

Division J

The next tree by the side of the road is *Ficus Mysorensis* (8), and to the north of it is *Acacia arabica* (9).

Going further to the north is *Acacia concinna* (10). To the east of *Acacia arabica* is *Albizzia Lebbek* (11).

The tree to the north of it is *Hymenaea courbaril* (12).

Going further north is *Auracaria Cunninghamii* (13).

To the east of *Albizzia Lebbek* by the side of the road is *Acacia ferruginea* (14).

A few feet to the north is *Eucalyptus marginata* (15).

The three trees to the north of it are *Acacia melanoxylon* (16), *Barringtonia acutangula* (17), and *Acacia forma* (18). To the east of *Acacia forma* is *Nephelium lappaceum,* large fruited litchi (19), and to the south of it by the side of the road is *Acacia glauca* (21).

The tree next to *Nephelium lappaceum* is *Cordia rothii* (20), a short tree which bears white flowers.

Towards the south are two trees, *Acacia concinna* (22) and *Acacia caffra* (23).

To the east of *Cordia rothii* is *Citharexylum Berlanderii* (24).

Further east there is a clump of trees consisting of five trees of *Albizzia lanceolaria* (25), *Bursaria spinosa* (26), *Sepindus Mukorosii* (27), *Millettia ovalifolia* (28), *Stychnos Nux-Vomica* (29), and *Acacia suma* (30).

To the northern sdie of the path is found a group of six trees of *Poniciana regia* (31) one of them a little away from others.

The path takes a curve to the north, and along the western side of the path up to the point where it joins the steps, we find a number of trees.

The first tree by the side of the curving path are *Bauhinia Hookerii* (32), *Colvillea racemosa* (33), *Bursaria spinosa* (34), *Albizzia Richardiana* (36), and *Eucalyptus Crebra.* (37).

To the north of *Bauhinia Hookerii* is *Agalia glabra* (35), and to the north of *Colvillea racemosa* is another specimen of *Bursaria spinosa.*

To the west of *Bursaria spinasa* is *Dalbergia foliosa* (38), and close by to the north are *Bauhinia Hookerii* (39) and *Olea Europea* (40).

The next two trees towards the north of the preceding two trees are *Mimusops sp.* (41), and *Guaiacum officinale* (42), and near the latter is *Bignonia magapotamica* (43).

The next two trees, which are close to each other, are *Bauhinia racemosa* (44) and another specimen of *Bursaria spinosa* (45), to the north of which is *Eucalyptus robusta* (47).

To the north of *Mimusops sp.* (41) is another specimen of *Bignonia magapotamica* (46). To the north of it is *Albizzia lebekk* (48), and next to it are a group of four short trees of *Aegle Marmelos* (Banares variety) (49).

There are short palms to the east of this group, *Prichardia Philifera* (*Washingtoni*) (50), *Latania Comersonii* (51), *Latania versafeltii* (52), *Sabal palmata* (53), and to the north of these are *Caryota nutis* (54), *Sabal Adonsonii* (55), *Areca alba* (56), *Cocos plumosa* (57), *Roystonia regia* (58), *Martinezia caryotifolia* (19), *Arenga Saccharifera* (60), and *Cocothrinax argentia* (61).

To the north of *Cocothrinax argentia* (61) is *Araucaria excelsa* (62), further north is another, and to the other side of the path is *Araucaria Bidwilli* (63).

The three trees in a row to the northern side of the Deer Paddock are *Sterculia urens* (64), *Ficus Mysorensis* (65), and *Stereospermum sauveolens* (66). The solitary tree towards the Java Fig tree road is

Thespecia populnia (67), the popularly known Portia tree.

Section J 2:

This large bit is separated from the preceding by the Java Fig road on the south, and has the Zanana road to the east and the Japanese arch road to the north and the Pencil Cedar road behind the Glass House to the west, which joins the row of some trees that are in the background of the Japanese Garden. Along the Zanana road there are mango trees as avenue trees and *Cassia javanica* are alternately planted between them on the lawn. Along the Museum road only mango trees are found.

In the eastern side of the lawn beside the Zanana road is a specimen of *Cupressus torulosa* (68).

In the centre of the lawn is a gigantic specimen of *Ficus Mysorensis* (69). To the north of it is a specimen of *Alstonia macrophylla* (71).

Beside the row of *Juniperus procera* are a row of *Araucaria Cunninghamii* (70). The two conspicuous trees close to these are *Eugenia myrtifolia* (72) and *Bauhinia variegata* (73).

The two trees towards *Alstonia macrophylla* (71) are *Garcinia cambogia* (74) and *Phyllanthus emblica* (75).

The three short trees to the north of these are *Butea Frondosa var. superba* (76). Along the edge of this lawn are a row of fine plants *Eleuis guineensis* (77), and in the middle are two trees of *Colvillea racemosa* (78).

Section J 3:

This lawn is separated from the preceding by the road going from Japanese arch to the Zanana road on the south, the Zanana road on the east, the Museum road to the north, and the continuation of the Pencil Cedar road or path from behind the Japanese garden to Museum road to the west.

On either side of the Japanese arch road are round clipped shrubs of *Bauhinia Galpinii (B. punctata).*

The two trees at the end of the eastern side of the lawn are *Brassaia actinophylla* (79) and *Milletia ovalifolia* (80).

Going to the middle of the lawn the next three trees are *Ficus Krishna* (81), *Albizzia odorotissima* (82), and *Anona muricata* (83), and the tree to the west of the latter two trees is *Parmentiera cerifera* (82-a).

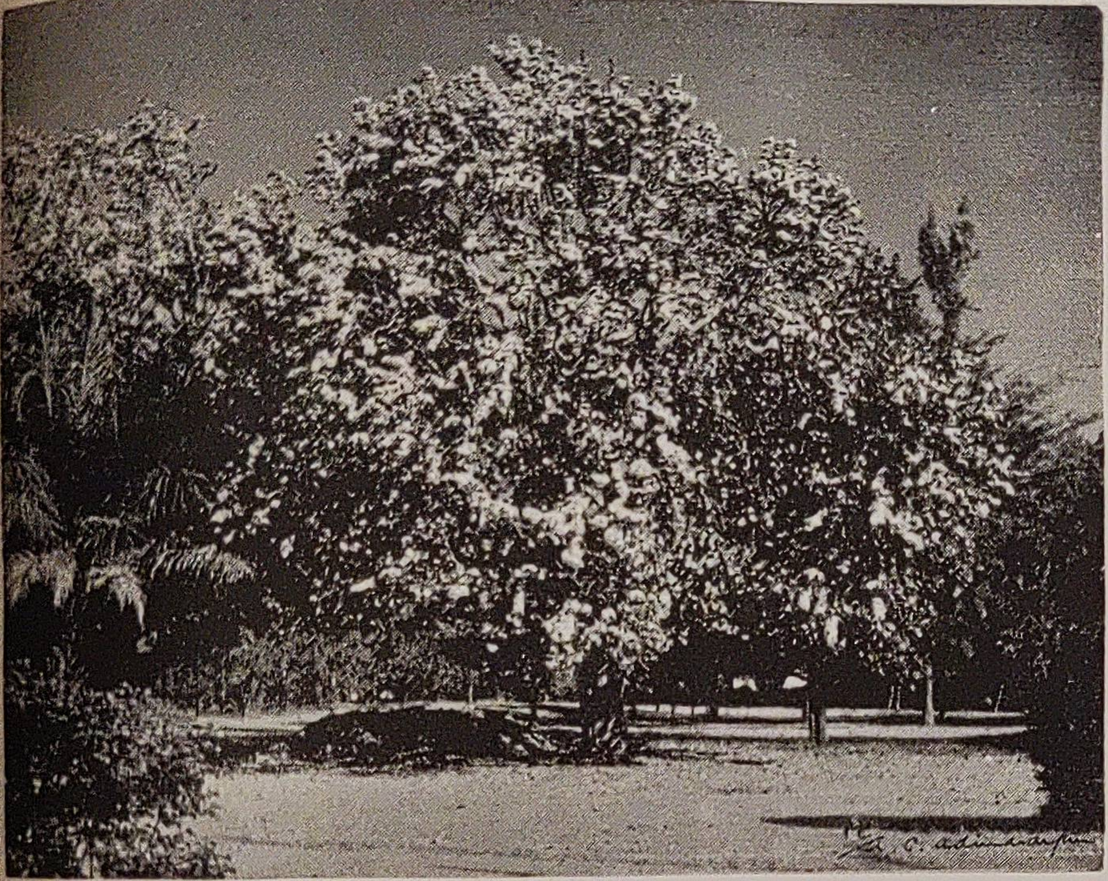
The tree to the north of *Ficus Krishna* (81) is *Cassia marginata* (84), and to the south of it is another specimen of *Butea frondosa* (85).

The small plant about 5 feet in height to the west of *Parmentiera cerifera* (82-a) is *Parmentiera edulis* (82-b) beyond it is another specimen of *Butea frondosa* (83), and close by it is *Acacia arabica var. forma* (86).

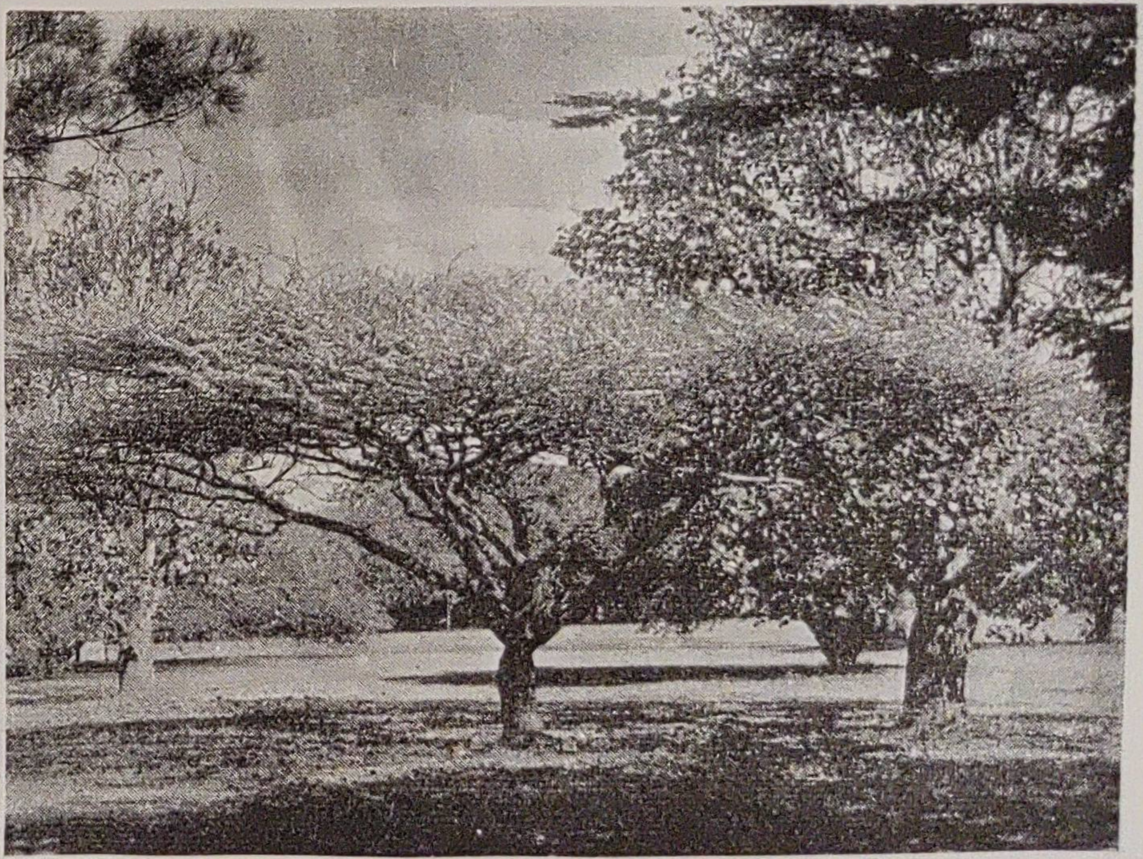
The next tree towards the north is *Casuarina equisietifolia* (87), and beyond it are three trees of *Casuarina montana* (88).

In the middle of the lawn to the west of *Acacia arabica var. forma* (86) are three trees of *Casuarina muricata* (89).

To the west of this near the Pencil Cedar row are a group of trees consisting of one *Butea frondosa* (83), one *Peltophorum laevi* (90), three *Casuarina glauca* (91), three *Casuarina Cunninghamii* (92), *Lagertroemia flos reginae rosea* (93), one *Lagerstroemia tomentosa* (94), and one *Casuarina equisietifolia* (87), near Cedar row. A number of small self-sown plants of casuarina are found growing underneath the Casuarina trees.



Butea frondosa



Acacia arabica var. forma

Section J 4 :—Japanese Garden Area

This portion consists of three bits of lawn and the bigger section adjoining the Pencil Cedar road path. The Japanese garden area consists of plants very closely planted on the Glass House side of it and in the true Japanese style with Japanese structures such as a Japanese arch, lamp-post, Japanese bridge, rivelet, a small fall, etc.

To the western side of this area is the Main road starting from the Main Gate and going to the Glass House, the Glass House area to the south, the Museum road to the north, and the *Juniperus procera* path to the east.

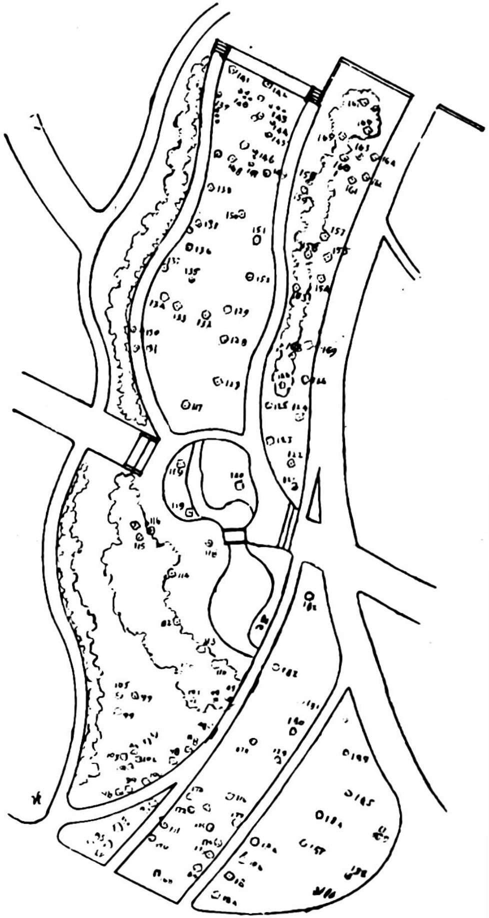
In the smallest bit of lawn there are three shrubs of *Ligestrum rubustum* (95) and a rare type of jasmine, *Jasminum dicotoma* (97), a shrub.

In the next section which has the Japanese garden, in the first row of trees on the margin of the lawn are about four *Juniperus procera* (98) and one *Cupressus arizonica* (99), specimens -of which are found in the background also, and one *Bignonia megapotamica* (100).

In the interior of the lawn behind *Bignonia megapotamica* (100), are found *Combretum ovalifolia* (101), *Pilocarpus spinosus* (102), both of which are creepers, and three specimens of *Mallotus Philippinensis* (104). Further in the background are found several *Cupressus arizonica* (99) and *Thuja orientalis* (105).

In the sloping rockery in the Japanese garden are a group of small plants of *Achnea bractiata* (106), *Cestrum diarnum* (107), *Butea frondosa* (108), and a small creeper almost abutting the path is *Clematis integrifolia* (109).

By the side of the small fall is a specimen of



Section J 4 : Japanese garden etc.

Cycas revoluta (110); on the other side of the stream, by the side of the path, is a clump of *Phyllostachys nigra* (111), the splits of which are made use of in Chinese and Japanese umbrellas. Near the bridge is a moderate-sized tree, *Ilex Paraguensis* (112). Another specimen of the same is found on the rockery.

On the slope of the rockery are found *Arundinaria japonica* (113), and *Trewia integrifolia* (114), and near the arch are found the common shrub *Duranta ellisia variegata* (115) and the ornamental grass *Arundo donax variegata* (116).

Near tho narrow pond are found *Cupania integrifolia*, called the *supple jack* (117), *Phyllanthus nievia* (118), *Phyllanthus nievia rosea* (119), and *Phyllanthus reticulata* (120).

In the lawn abutting the Main road there are small beds of *Phyllostachys nigra* (121) and *Arundinaria Simoni* (122). By the side of the path is a shrub of *Eugenia michellii*, the *Brazil cherry* (123). By the side of the Main road is a bed of *Phyllostachys Cullowii* (124), and to the southern side of it a small plant of *Cinnamomum Camphora* (126); and *Cinnamomum sireceum* (125) is found by the side of the path.

The moderate-sized tree situated in the middle is *Aegle Marmelos* (127), Calcutta variety, and to the south of it is a clump of *Bambusa marmosa* (128).

The row found next to it consists of *Michalia champaca alba* (129), *Bauhinia purpurea* (132), and *Dalbergia foliosa* (133).

On the slope is found a big tree of *Bombax Scoppulorum* (130), and close by to the north of it is a fine specimen of *Bougainvillaea formosa* which is very ornamental.

Beyond *Dalbergia foliosa* (133) is a specimen of *Cassia bicappularis* (134), which bears beautiful deep sulphur-yellow flowers. Beyond it *Saraca cauliflora* (135), *Anacardium occidentale* (136), and near the slope *Millengtonia hortensis* (137), the Indian cork tree.

In the row along the slope are *Bauhinia variegata* (137-a), *Grevia telefolia* (138), and several closely planted *Alongium Lamarckii* (139).

Facing the parapet wall are a group of *Bambusa vulgaris* (140), and the specimen trees found along with these are *Psychotria integrifolia* (141), *Saraca cauliflora* (142), *Sterculia urens* (143), *Bassia longifolia* (144), and climbing over it *Jasminum nudiflorum* (145).

To the north of these in the middle are *Sterculia colorata* (146), *Phyllostachys japonica* (147), and *Randia macrantha* (148): close to the path is *Pterospermum borsigennum* (149).

The trees found further north towards *Michalia champaca* and *Bambusa marmosa* are *Albizzia amoria* (150), *Gelonium lanceolatum* (151), and *Dalbergia lanceolaria* (152).

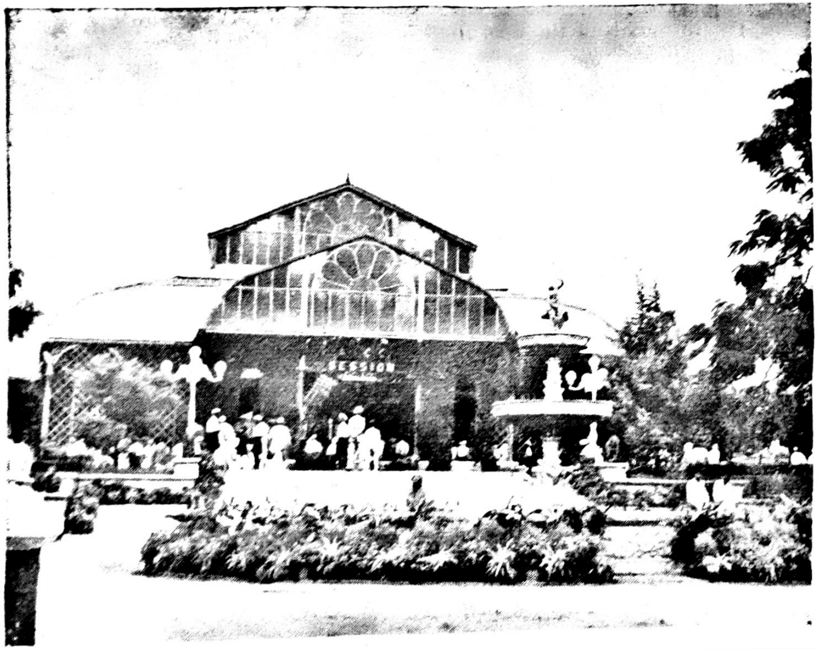
To the west of these in the lawn abutting the Main road are closely planted trees which mix up particularly at the southern end towards the Glass House.

The trees conspicuous here are *Ehretia anuck* (153), an ornamental tree, *Bauhina variegata* (154) just beside the road, *Toddalia biblinosa* (155), and to the east of it *Brassaia actinophylla* (156), and *Mornida citricifolia* (157).

By the side of the path are *Cordia sp.* (158) and *Bauhinia Vahlii* (159), a highly ornamental creeper.

In the next group of trees are found *Memecylon ramiflorum* (160), *Olea europea* (161), *Parmentiera conferta* (162), *Gmelina asiatica* (163), *Podocarpus chinensis* (164), *Semocarpus anacardium*, the marking nut tree (165), another *Gmelina asiatica* (166), *Bignonia megapotamica* (167), *Gardinia florida* (168), and *Nandina domestica* (164) a Chinese sacred plant.

In the other two bits of lawn of this section which are in front of the office the following important plants are found:—*Tectona grandis* (168), *Bignonia venusta* (169), *Dendrocalamus giganteus* (170), *Mullotus Philippinensis* (171), *Tecoma stans* (173), *Tecoma Smithii* (174), *Tecoma lurida* (175), *Bignonia lindleana* (176), *Tecoma radicans* (177), *Bambusa stricta* (178), *Cupressus arizonica* (179), *C. sympervirens* (180), *Thuja orientalis* (181), *Tecoma argentea* (182), and *Thuja area* (183).



The next lawn consists of *Magnolia mutabilis* (184), *Magnolia grandiflora* (185), *Magnolia campbellii* (186), *Aleurites tristania* (187), *Uvaria kirkii* (188) and *Magnolia fuscata* (189).

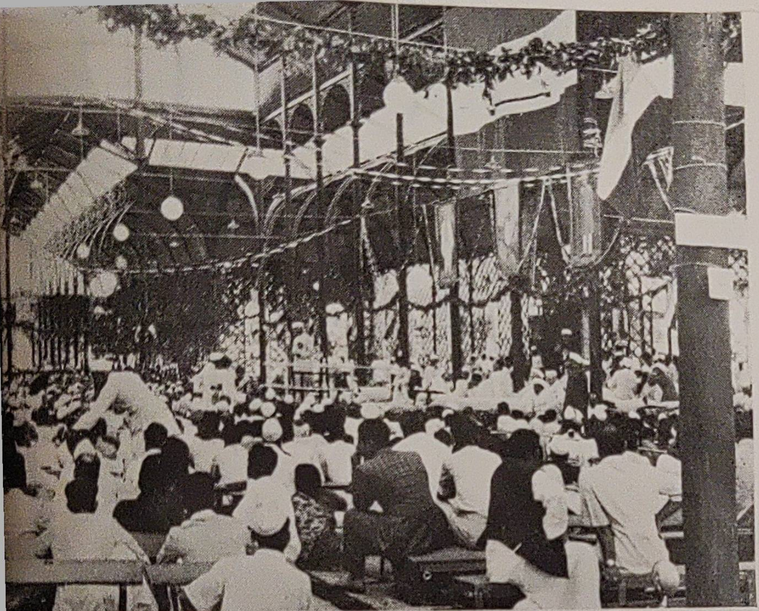
Division K : Consists of indoor and outdoor nurseries, which are very important sections of the garden.

Beside the potting shed in the outdoor Nursery there are many collections of shrubs and creepers. In the Indoor Nursery there are collections of Aroids, Orchids, Ferns etc. This section has Library, Office buildings, Sale depot, Superintendents quarters etc.

The Division L : Consists of rocks and Kempegowda tower and fruit nursery which is an important section where cultivation experiments are conducted with fruits and vegetables. A portion of it has a rose garden also.

The newly acquired area that is Division M is proposed to utilise for the proposed Tree Nursery and Vegetable Breeding Station.

The Glass House was the venue of the All India Congress Committee Session held in July 1951.



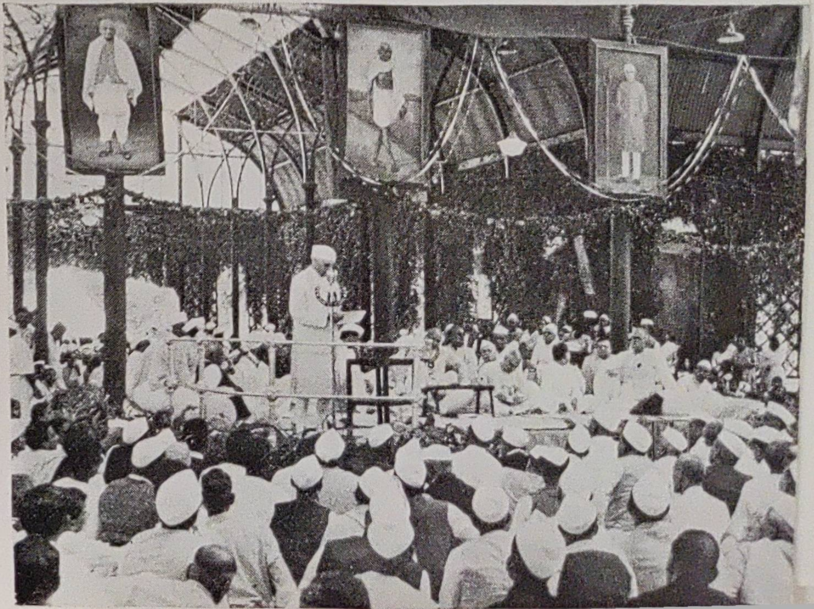
VISITORS

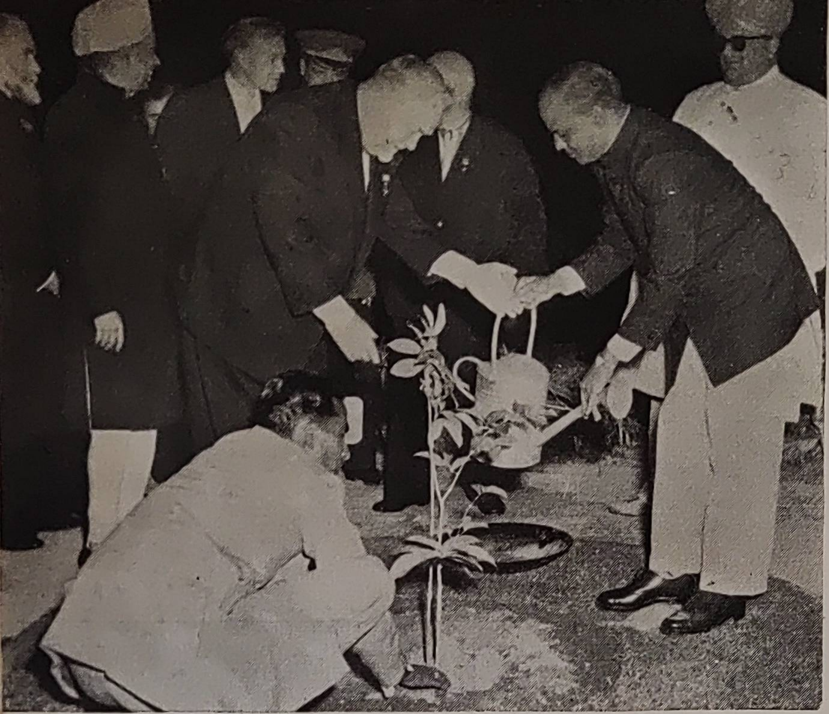
Above:

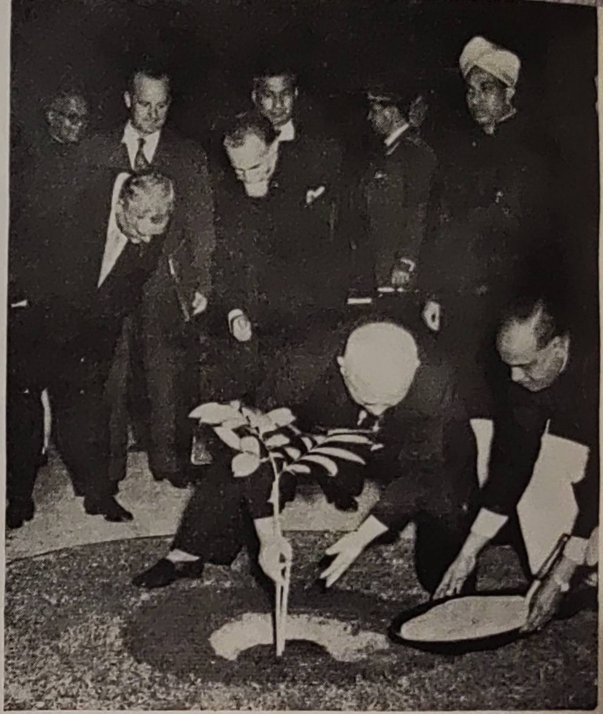
The All India Congress Committee in Session in the Glass House in July 1951.

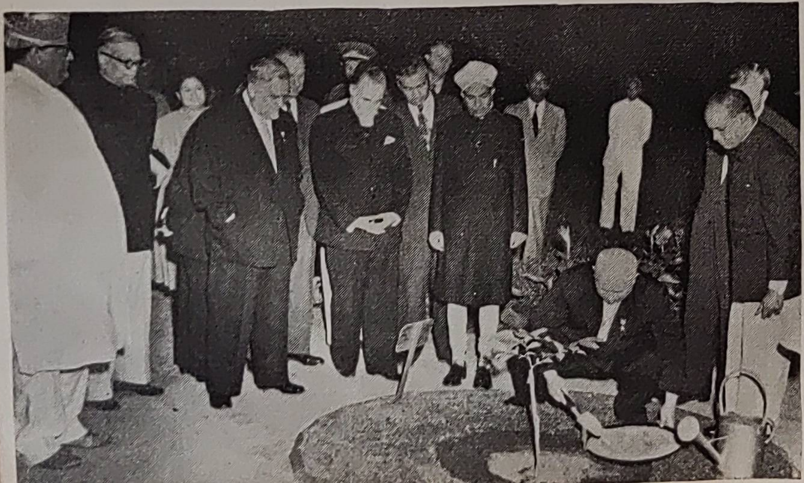
Right:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Session.









Above Left:

Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., planting a sapling of Lagerstroemia flos reginae (Pride of India).

Above right and below left:

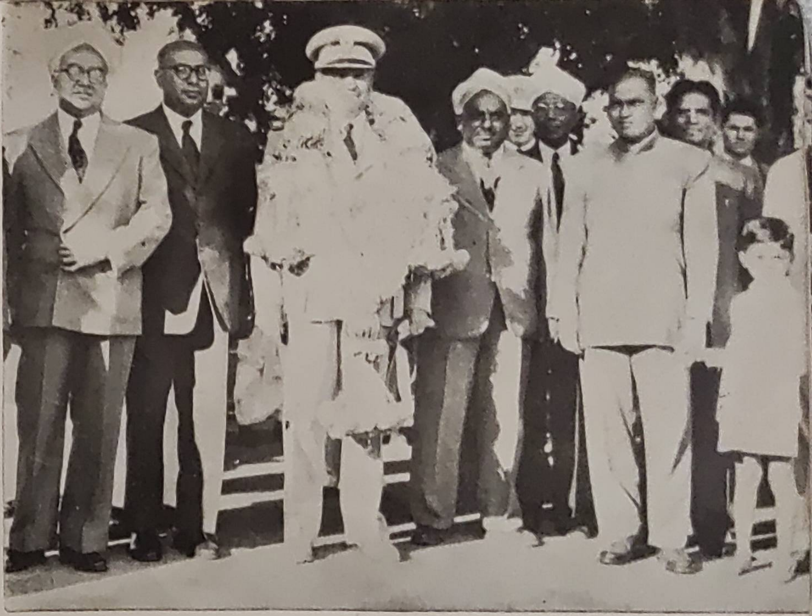
Mr. Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., planting a sapling of Lagerstroemia flos reginae (Pride of India).

Below:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Mr. Dag Hammerskjoeld at the Horticultural Show. Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, Superintendent, is seen at extreme left.

"With best thanks for your letter with interesting enclosures. I send you greetings on the occasion of Lalbagh Botanical Gardens Centenary Celebration."

—Message from Mr. Dag Hammerskjoeld.



Above:

Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, with Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda and members of the Council of the Mysore Horticultural Society.

Below :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being taken round the garden. Srimati Indira Gandhi and Mr. Hammerskjoeld are seen at extreme right.

Above :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Srimati Indira Gandhi visited the gardens on 1st February, 1957.

Below :

Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, being taken round the Nursery.

Above :

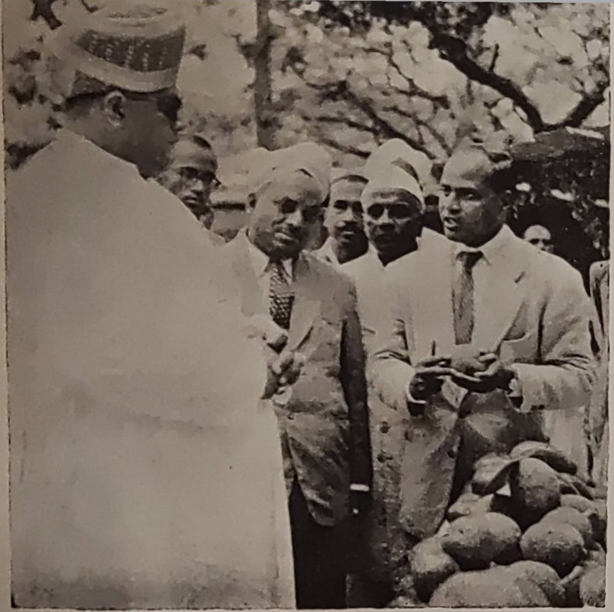
Dr. Deshmukh and Sri H. S. Rudrappa, Minister for Agriculture, Mysore, being taken round the garden.

Above :

Marshal Zhukov, Minister for Defence of the U.S.S.R., watering Araucaria Cookii which he planted near the Glass House.

Below :

Marshal Zhukov with Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, Superintendent, and others.

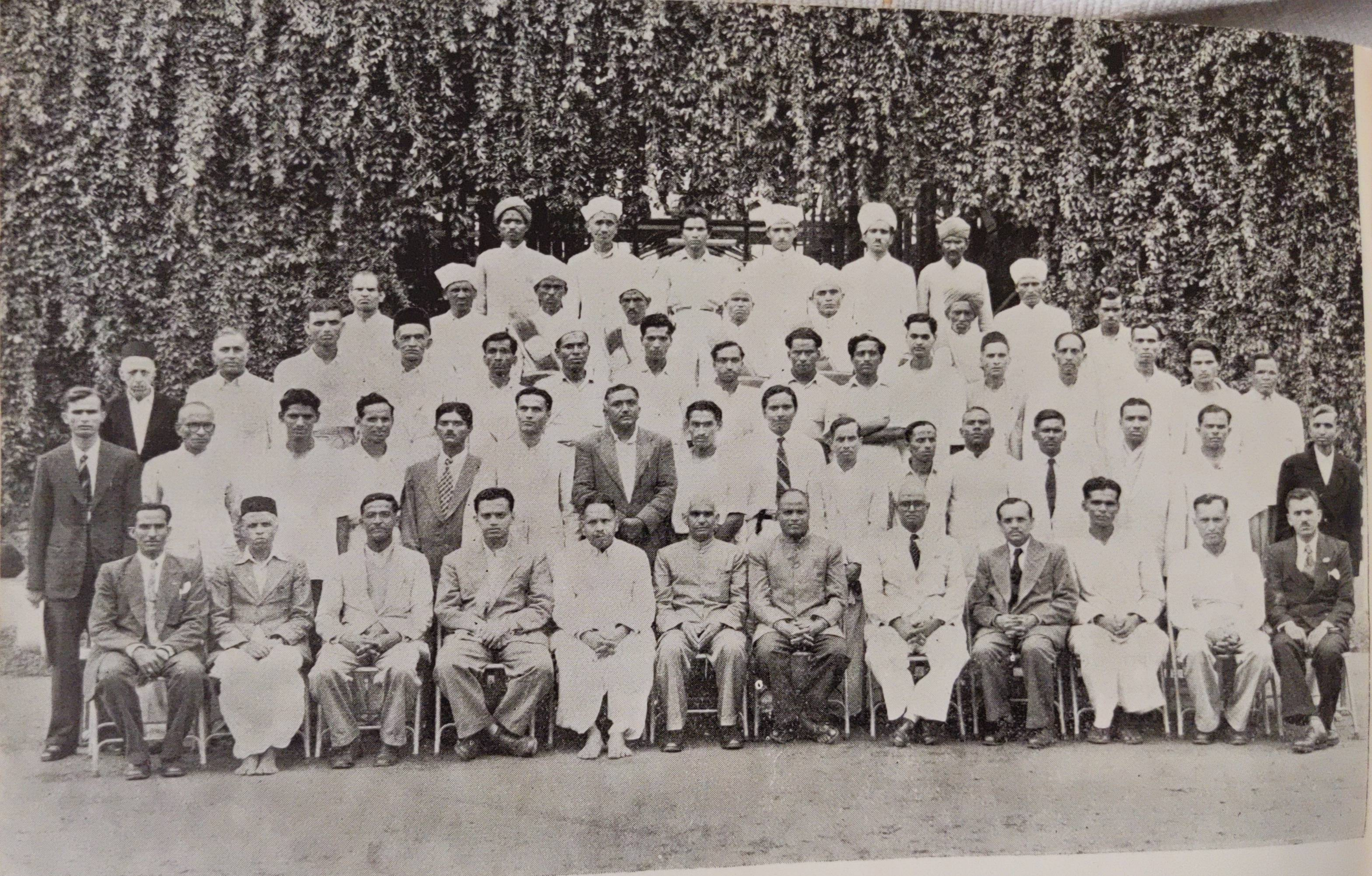


Below :

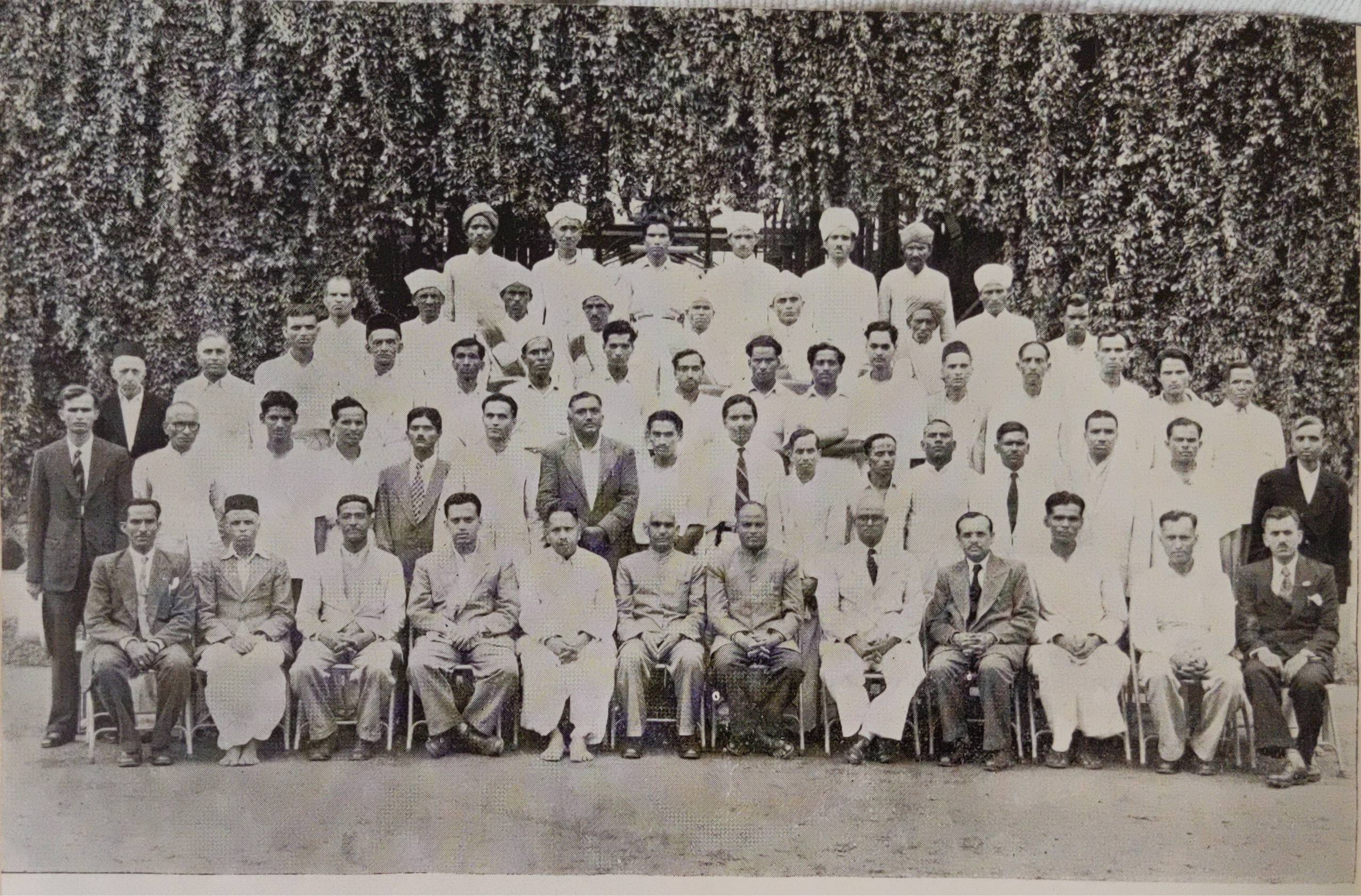
Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, delivering the Presidential Address at a Prize Distribution function to the winners in a Horticultural Show.

Above :

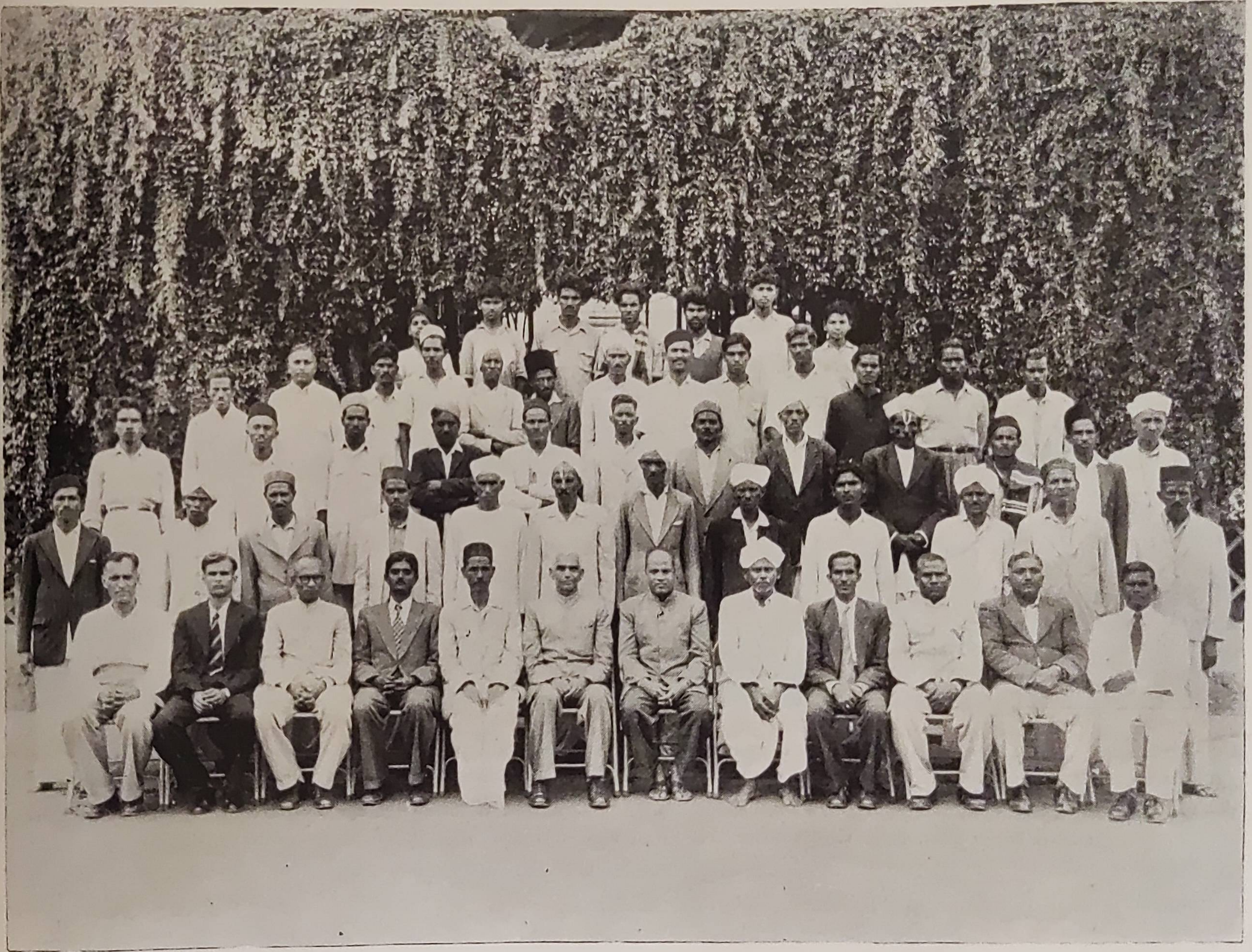
Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, with Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda and others at a Fruit Show.



BANGALORE GARDENS

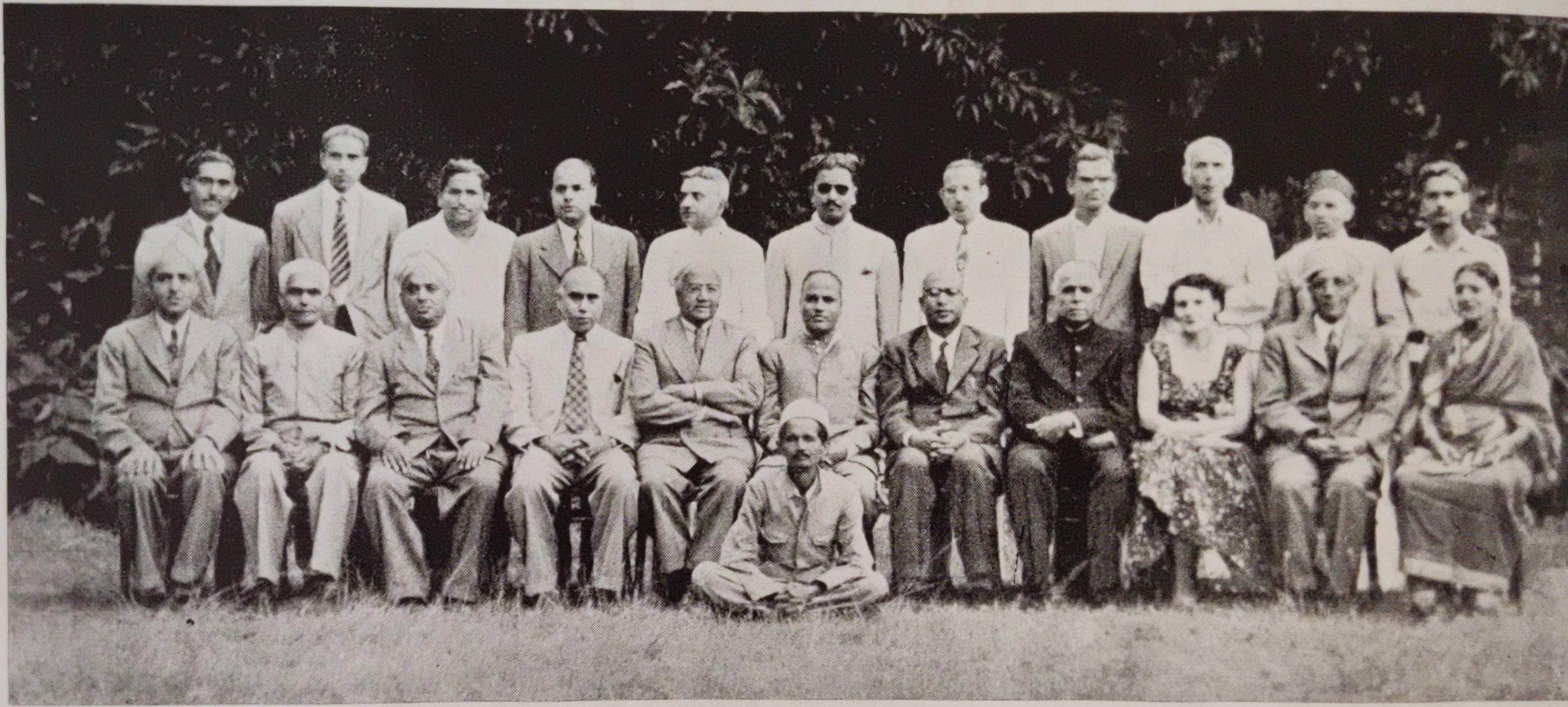


The Staff of the Lalbagh Office and Bangalore Gardens



THE STAFF OF LALBAGH AND OTHER GOVERNMENT GARDENS, BANGALORE

COUNCIL OF THE MYSORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LALBAGH



Sitting (L. to R.): Sjts. D. S. Mandyam, K. V. Venkat Gowda (*Secretary*), S. Srinivas, K. Kuppuswamy, B. Vasudeva Murthy, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda (*Chairman*), A. H. Thirumal Rao (*Vice-Chairman*), A. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Mrs. Gwen Webb, Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, Mrs. A. S. R. Chari

Standing (L. to R.): Sjts. M. R. Muniswamy, G. Kasturi Rangan, A. G. Nanjundappa, M. S. Srinivas, Dr. T. K. Dayalu, Kota Srinivasa Murthy, G. Syed Ismail (*Treasurer*), V. K. Rajagopal, C. Vittal Rao, M. R. Subbaraya (*Clerk*), R. Shivashankar (*Typist*)

Sitting on the ground: Shantappa (*Peon*).

THE MYSORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A. H. THIRUMAL RAO,
Vice-Chairman, Mysore Horticultural Society, Bangalore.

HORTICULTURAL activities in Mysore State date back to the times of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and even to prior periods. It is stated that in some of the manuscripts references are made to the introduction of some exotic fruit plants by Tippu Sultan from foreign countries. Lalbagh, the Government Botanic Garden, was the centre of all horticultural activities, introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of seeds and plants of economic value and horticultural interest, and dissemination of horticultural knowledge. The credit no doubt goes to the then officers in charge of Lalbagh, particularly Mr. J. Cameron, whose enthusiasm and zeal were responsible for the present century-old Lalbagh. The credit also goes to the European officers in the military then stationed in Bangalore, who took a keen interest in the development of horticulture, particularly floriculture and home gardening, and trained many Indians in horticultural science. Most of the gardeners who belonged to the Vanhikula Kshatriya community became experts in practical horticulture. Their proficiency in the methods of propagation of annuals, their treatment for producing exhibition flowers on correct exhibition days, their skill in the vegetative methods of propagation of fruits and ornamental plants, their knowledge of the cultural treatment to be adopted, and their ability to identify various plants, particularly ornamental plants, were remarkable. Most of the plant nurseries now found in the Lalbagh Road and in Sidapur village adjacent to Lalbagh are more than half a century old and are living examples of the horticultural activities started years back. The exhibits from Bangalore Palace, and those from M/s. Mooniswamy and Sons, and other nurserymen, Mrs. Cowdrey, Mr. K. S. Gopalaswamiengar and Sons, etc., and those of the writer himself used to be par excellence. Some of the nurseries even specialised in one or the other kind of plant. Gardening in Bangalore has developed in quick strides since then. Gardens are now to be seen in many houses and bungalows and most of the Government buildings and schools not only in Bangalore and other district headquarters but also in interior places. The credit goes to the Mysore Horticultural Society and its various branches and the Horticultural Department.

The Mysore Horticultural Society

Horticultural activities were better organised to promote horticulture in all its aspects by the late G. H. Krumbiegel by forming the Mysore Horticultural Society in Bangalore in 1912. In addition to the Annual Flower Show, conducted by the department, a Mango Show was also held in 1913, and the Garden Competition was inaugurated. These shows and garden competitions had a beneficial influence in creating an aesthetic sense, a love for outdoor life, and better civic sense in the public. Indians took an interest in gardening and began to have exquisite gardens in their compounds. Year after year the membership of the Mysore Horticultural Society is on the increase. The members of the Society elect the Council of members to attend to the functions of the Society. The Superintendent, Government Gardens, who is the Head of the Horticultural Department, is the Chairman of the Society, and the Assistant Superintendent is its Secretary. Besides these two officers, there is an elected Vice-Chairman and a Treasurer out of the Council members. The Central Office of the Mysore Horticultural Society is situated in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

Members have the following privileges :—

1. A free supply of seeds and plants raised in the gardens of the Horticultural Department to the value of their subscription. Free trial of seeds and plants, etc., at the Lalbagh Nursery.
2. The free use of the Library and the publications of the Society.
3. Free assistance of the Society in procuring seeds and plants from abroad by previously depositing the approximate amount.
4. Free tickets for admission to all Horticultural Shows.
5. Inspection of their gardens by the Inspector maintained by the Society on a scale of charges fixed by the Council.

The Aims of the Mysore Horticultural Society

The funds of the Society will be utilised for the following objects :—

1. To hold meetings and lectures connected with horticultural and allied subjects ;
2. To manage and promote Horticultural Shows under its auspices ;
3. To hold special shows to encourage the cultivation of such classes of plants as are out of season at the Half-yearly Horticultural Shows;
4. To adjudge and award prizes for the best kept private gardens, market gardens and orchards ;
5. To create facilities for giving technical advice to members ;
6. To encourage horticultural activities in other directions.

Horticultural Shows and Garden Competitions

Now with the aims stated above the Mysore Horticultural Society has been organising Summer and Winter Horticultural Shows and Garden Competitions which have been annual features since 1922. The success of these is indicated in the increase in the membership from 7 in the beginning to 400 at the end of 1956, and as many as 200 exhibitors take part in the Shows.

Gardening has developed considerably, particularly during the last three or four years, so much so that gardens have to be divided into different categories to facilitate judging. Gardens have been classified into Government Gardens around Official Residences, Gardens around Official Buildings (Large, Medium and Small), Private Gardens (Large, Medium and Small and Cottage), Industrial gardens, School gardens, Military gardens, etc., so that gardens of the same category can be classed together.

In addition to the ornamental gardens, a Vegetable Garden Competition has also been arranged in recent years. As many as 115 trophies and cups are given as prizes to the winners in the competitions. Lectures and film shows on horticultural subjects are also arranged as adjuncts to Horticultural Shows to make the shows more educative.

Special Shows: The Mysore Horticultural Society also helps in arranging special Exhibitions such as the Apple Show of the several varieties of apples grown in the Himalayan region and the All-India Citrus Show arranged by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Mysore Horticultural Society Library:--Another step taken by the Mysore Horticultural Society to encourage horticulture is the formation of the Mysore Horticultural Society Library. The library was started with the books of the late Mr. Krumbiegel, donated by Mrs. Krumbiegel, which contains several valuable books of horticultural and botanical interest. The library was further enlarged by the books of the late *Rao Bahadur* H. C. Javaraya, presented to the Library by his son Sri C. J. Padmanabha.

Sunday Classes in Practical Horticulture:—Yet another step taken by the Mysore Horticultural Society for the advancement of horticulture is the starting of a Free Horticultural Class (Sunday Classes) course in practical horticulture. The Flower Shows, Mango Shows and Garden Competitions held periodically are all a means to provide impetus for persons in horticultural pursuits. This has naturally involved the responsibility of disseminating horticultural knowledge to the public. To popularise horticulture and educate the public in respect of improved methods of cultivation of horticultural crops and their protection from the ravages of pests and diseases, a Sunday class for the benefit of one and all to impart free training in the Theory and Practice of Horticulture was inaugurated in 1954 in Lalbagh, Bangalore. A similar Sunday Horticultural course was also started in Mysore in 1955. The Horticultural course has become quite popular, owing to the kind co-operation of the experts of the Entomological, Plant Pathological and Apiary sections of the Agricultural Department, the Botanical section of the Central College, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, the Home Science section of the Maharani's College, etc., in giving lectures. To facilitate the working of the course, a Calendar is printed in advance giving details of the names of the lecturers, the dates of lectures, the subject and a week-to-week synopsis of the lectures.

Horticultural Journal—" The Lalbagh "

The Mysore Horticultural Society has taken another step to educate people by publishing a journal. The official organ of the Mysore Horticultural Society is the quarterly journal *Lalbagh* which was started in 1956. The aim of this organ is to make the layman horticultural-minded. The magazine devotes columns to publish articles from highly qualified and experienced officers, so as to be of practical utility.

Mysore Horticultural Society Branches

As a result of these incentives more and more people are being attracted to horticulture, and the success of the Mysore Horticultural Society in its attempts at the development of horticulture in Bangalore during the past nearly half a century has been an eye-opener to garden-lovers in other districts. To begin with a branch of the Mysore Horticultural Society was started in Mysore in 1953, the need for which was very keenly felt in Mysore, which is one of the leading garden cities in India. With a view to promoting and developing horticulture in the

Collection of Cacti and Succulents

SHOW

Canna

EXHIBITS

Gladiolus

Chrysanthemums

rural parts of other districts, branches of the Mysore Horticultural Society were started in 1955–56 in seven districts, *viz.*, Tumkur, Shimoga, Mandya, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Kolar.

Each of the branches consists of a Council, the Chairman of which is the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and the District Horticultural Inspector the Secretary, with an additional Secretary if necessary. There are in addition a Vice-Chairman and a Treasurer for each branch society. As a result of the starting of the Mysore Horticultural Society in each district, there has been a development of school gardens in the rural parts, the boys and teachers of the Primary and Middle Schools taking a keen interest in gardening.

Government and public donations

The success of the Mysore Horticultural Society in Bangalore and other branch societies is in no small degree due to the great support it receives from the Government of Mysore in its activities. The Government is giving a subvention of Rs. 2,000 to the Mysore Horticultural Society at Bangalore and Rs. 1,000 to each of the branch societies, to help them to progress with horticultural development activities. Without this financial aid the society would have been in jeopardy. The Corporation of Bangalore and the municipalities in other districts and some private gentlemen have come forward to donate cups to make the Horticultural Shows a success. Besides this, some of the Government Departments such as the Electrical, Police, Education, Agriculture, etc., also lend a helping hand in the pursuits of the Mysore Horticultural Society.

The opening of the Shows, Prize Distribution and visits to the Shows by distinguished personages such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Dag Hammerskjoeld, Secretary-General, United Nations Organisation, the Delegates to the ECAFE, H.E. Sir Seijirou Yoshizowas, Ambassador of Japan, Dr. Fellinger, Head of the Department of Horticulture, Kansas University, U.S.A., Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Agricultural Minister, Dr. Randhawa, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and other eminent visitors who have visited Lalbagh and words of appreciation from them have served as a great impetus to horticultural development.

Horticultural Association

Not being content with these activities, the Mysore Horticultural Society is contemplating forming an association for each group, *i.e.*, a Fruit Growers Association, Vegetable Growers Association, Nurserymen Association, etc., so that each association could attend to the requests of the community. Production of genuine plants, production of quality fruits and vegetables, and marketing problems are very important. These points are also under the active consideration of the Society.

Lastly the Mysore Horticultural Society is deeply indebted to the Superintendent, Government Gardents, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, for his zeal and unbounded enthusiasm for the development of horticulture in Mysore State and the yeoman service he has rendered the Society. The Mysore Horticultural Society also acknowledges with thanks the help received from Sri K. V. Venkat Gowda, Assistant Superintendent, Government Parks and Gardens, and all officials of the Horticultural Department.

It is hoped that in the future the Mysore Horticultural Society will achieve much more. The Mysore Horticultural Society hopes that the younger generation will strive hard for the advancement of horticulture in India.

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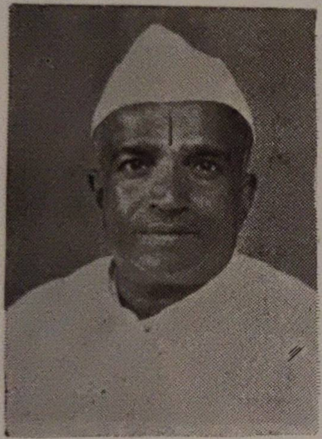

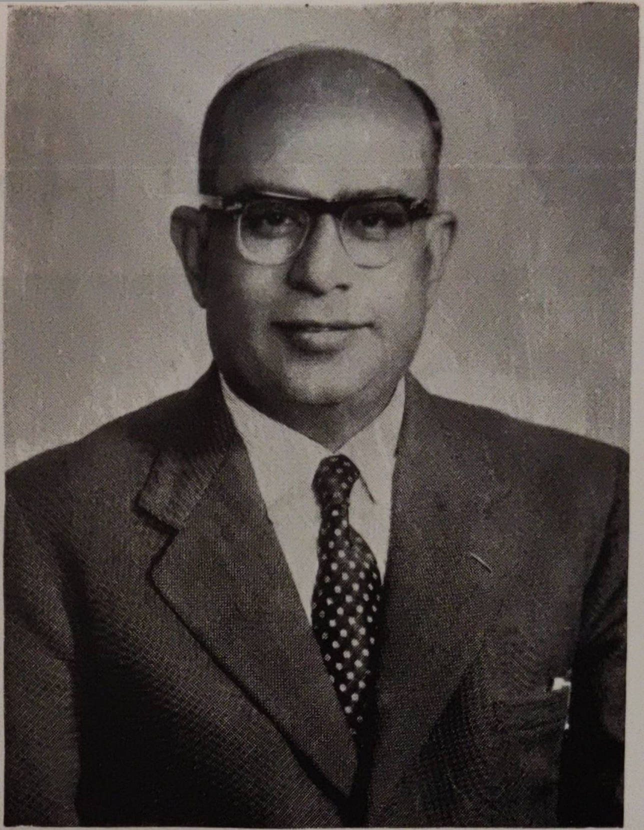

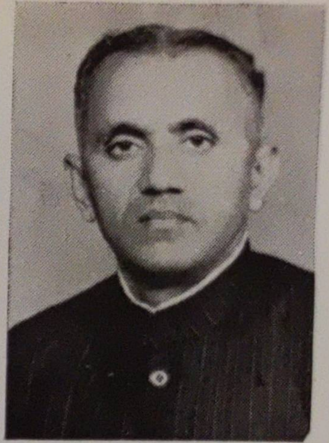

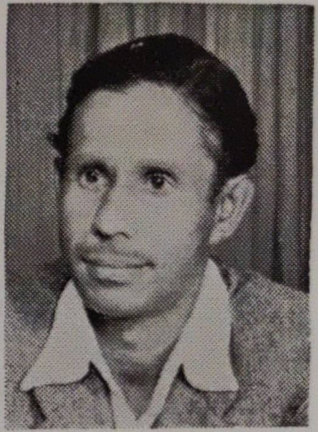

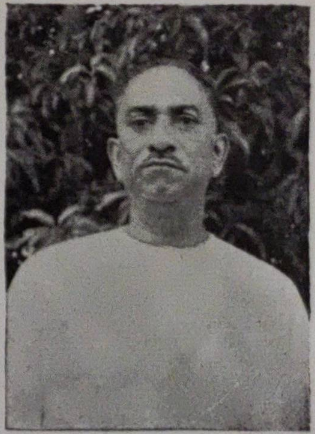

VICE-CHAIRMEN

Left — Top to bottom :

(1) Sri K. V. Puttagangiah, Tumkur. (2) Sri C. Venkataramaniah, Mysore. (3) Sri C. J. Padmanabha, Doddaballapur.

Right — Top to bottom :

(1) Sri K. T. Shamiah Gowda, Shimoga. (2) Sri Abdul Hafeez, Kolar. (3) Vice-Chairman, Chitaldrug.

Middle :

Sri A. H. Thirmal Rao, Vice-Chairman, The Mysore Horticultural Society, Lalbagh.

OUR ARTISTES

Srimathi Kamala and Kumari Radha

Kumari Usha Raj
(Granddaughter of Sri Sarangapany Mudaliar)

A lake in the Gardens

STATUE OF CHAMARAJA WODEYAR

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA

ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಸಸ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ತೋಟ

LALBAGH BOTANICAL GARDEN

ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ
12 years & above
LBG D 25

Nº 0018850

Entry Fee Rs. 10/-
ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ.

PROHIBITED

1. Plastics / Polythene materials.
2. Smoking, Liquor, Plucking of Flowers, Fruits and Fishing in Lake.
3. Indecent behavior and creating nuisance.
4. The Garden authorities are not responsible for loss of articles and valuables.
5. The entry ticket must be retained till your exit form the garden.
6. Garden timings 8 am to 6.30 pm in all days.
7. If their is violation on above points fine will be strictly Imposed.

ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ

1. ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾಲಿಥೀನ್ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು
2. ಧೂಮಪಾನ/ಮಧ್ಯಪಾನ/ಹೂವು, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೀಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು.
3. ಅಸಹ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು/ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
4. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು/ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಕಳುವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲ.
5. ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಟಿಕೇಟನ್ನು ಸಸ್ಯತೋಟದಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುಬೇಕು.
6. ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ ವೇಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗ 8.00 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 6.30 ರವರೆಗೆ.
7. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

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